PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Fares, Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 23,164—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

Qrs. pts.
11-8 6-12 Bre...
25-0 12-8 {Dinner—St. J...
26-0 14-0
36-8 18-12 } After Dinner—Chateau ...
39-8 19-12
"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Cla... largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. ROSETTA	5526	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
GAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	11th "
CLYDE	4130	800	J. L. Parritt ..	18th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	22nd "
BUTE	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Santes.....	12th "
.....	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
PEKIN				Saturday.
.....	3308	700	P. Harris	27th Sept.
B.	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
.....	4236	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
B.L.	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B.L. JOSHUA	3627	800	A. H. Mottle	25th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR ..	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6301	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
			R. N. R.	

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Naggon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3308	700	P. Harris	1890.
ORIENTAL ...	5300	1000	E. Stewart	3rd July.
BOKHARA	2955	360	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 400, and Rs. 250 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE BOMBAY:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
.....	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
.....			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For information and other particulars as to freight, passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Cotton Green, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PATRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	350	1st July.
LIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,262	350	1st August.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perlesi....	3,800	350	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA.....	G. Costanzo	2,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

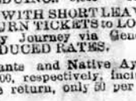
S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 3rd July

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 2th June, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAP PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamer, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and is enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee (Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

FOR GOA, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA, 1,944 tons, on or about 1st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; can also be selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from 220 to 230 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and [illegible].

INSURANCE effected [illegible] responsibility.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)

Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 12 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash Rs. As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old,.....per doz.,	Rs. 65 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... "	" 40 0
** TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... "	" 36 0
* TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy "	" 32 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000

DIRECTORS.

J. P. CORNFORTH, Esq., Merchant.
E. F. SMETHAM, Esq., Solicitor (CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM).
J. BRISTED, Esq., Manager, KEMP & Co., LD.
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER, Esq., Bombay.

MANAGER.
S. F. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM.

ISSUE OF 1,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

THE Company has been carrying on business for more than two years, during which time net profits have been earned amounting to more than 20 per cent. per annum on the Capital subscribed and paid up.

The increase in the Company's business makes it very desirable to secure further Capital, and it has been decided to issue 1,000 PREFERENCE SHARES of Rs. 100 each. A portion of these have been subscribed for by the present Shareholders and the remainder are now offered to the public.

The new issue will be entitled to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and further to an equal division of any surplus profits after payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. to the holders of Ordinary Shares.

Payment for the said shares to be made as follows:—

Rs. 10 payable on application,
Rs. 15 " " allotment,

and the balance at such times as the Directors may determine in calls of Rs. 25 at intervals of not less than one month.

In the event of applications for a larger number of Shares than are now offered being applied for, the allotment will be made according to priority of application.

Payment may be made in full at any time and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid in advance.

Applications accompanied with Rs. 10 in respect of each Share should be made and sent to the Bankers or to the offices of the Company.

No allotment will be made unless 500 Shares or upwards are applied for.

The Share List will Close on the 31st July, 1890.

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whiskey, "Phœnix" Brand	Qts. per doz.	27	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Glenlivet, a special blend	" "	26	0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet	" "	30	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish Whiskey	" "	26	0
CRABBIE'S Scotch, first quality	" "	24	0
KINAHAN'S L. L. Irish Whiskey	" "	25	0
BUSHMILL'S Irish Whiskey	" "	36	0
DANIELL CRAWFORD'S Irish Whiskey	" "	29	0
JOHN JAMIESON'S Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 star Rs. 29, 2 stars Rs. 32, and 3 stars		35	0

BRANDIES.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, 15 years old	per doz.	65	0
TREACHER'S *** Fine Old Pale Cognac, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled"	"	40	0
TREACHER'S ** Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	"	36	0
TREACHER'S * Pale Cognac, a good peg Brandy	"	32	0

HENNESSEY'S BRANDIES, MONNIE'S BRANDIES, EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

GINS.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases of 15 Flasks	per case.	35	0
DE KUYPER'S Hollands Geneva " "	"	36	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin	per doz.	24	0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom	"	20	8
TREACHER'S Plymouth Gin	"	23	0
SWAINE & BOORD'S Old Tom	"	20	0
BOOTH'S Old Tom	"	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount,

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWES DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

...BEN"
...KURRA-
...DISCHARGING in
...ESTED to PRESENT their
...for our Counter-signature, and to
...VERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts
...seeing 30 cwts. will b delivered into Consignees'
...oats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or
placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and
expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to
...ery Damages, and all claims in this respect must be
adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing
Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the
Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the
Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 27th, 1890.

MR. ERNEST H. BLACK has this day been admitted into our firm as a partner.

ASPINWALL & CO.

Cochin, 1st July, 1890.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE LIFE BOAT formerly stationed at the Island of Kennery, complete with Masts, Sails, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes, dimensions 32'-2" by 10'-1" by 3'-6" will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Port Department Banks-Hall Apollo Pier, at 2 p. m., on Saturday next, the 5th proximo.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt.,
Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);

to make advances on same;

to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and

to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in FLAVOR, excellent in body and nourishing in quality. A fine wholesome family Wine, and one well adapted for use when wine is medically prescribed as tonic to the Invalid and a beverage to the Convalescent. Selected from Special Vintages.

Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz. Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of PRECIOUS JEWELRY.—Consisting of Diamond, Pearl, and Sapphire Ornaments such as Fancy Bracelets, Dragon and Butterflies, Crescent, Brooches, Flowers, Pendants, Sprays, in various designs, Datique Rings, Lyres and Set of Diamond Stars suited to form a fine tiara. The above are of exquisite workmanship and are offered for sale at maker's value.

Inspection solicited at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FEES FOR MEASUREMENT OF PRODUCE, &c.,

IT is hereby notified for general information that the fee of one anna per bale hitherto charged on Colored Yarns shipped from Bombay will, from 1st July, 1890, be reduced to 3 pies per bale. The rates for other Goods remain unaltered, the fees being as follows :—

At 3 pies per bale :—Cotton.
Wool.
Hemp.
Twist. (White and Colored.)
Rags.
Waste.

At 1 anna per package :—Gunny bales (from Calcutta.)
Piece Goods, and other miscellaneous articles.

With respect to the latter charge, a refund of nine pies per package will be allowed on shipments of one hundred packages and over, on the measurer certifying that the packages are of uniform size; but all applications for refund must be sent in to the Secretary within one month from the date of shipment, and no refund will be allowed for sums under one rupee.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th June 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6230 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and it has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

SALE OF

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood.....	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons.....	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NA... INDIA (LIMITED)

HEA... 32a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUB...SCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility iven for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara.....	1,800
Total.....	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,

PROPRIETORS,

SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS KANGRA VALLEY.

AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,

49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS.....	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM Char Bungalows, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including hay; Horsekeeper, Cumal sice, Rs. Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorse Street, Whitefriars, London.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay, a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX

Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tom—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Closeca Maximos—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN'S—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie—Biednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AULD REQUILLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Alli—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to volume.
Index.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and in ROSEWOOD, also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £200,000
1889 ..... £288,158
1890 ..... £333,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY and CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods for ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when at either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,60

GROWTHS OF FUNDS

1871	£2,195,972	1881	£3,339
1876	£3,492,950	1886	£2,040

THOS H. MOORE Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of

Rs. 26-13-4 per annum (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 ,, (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9 (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, ... on Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced

---

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The ... NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 6,0
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 7,50
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,00
The ... MARINE INSU... Co., CAPITAL ...	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	
The BADEN MARINE INSU... Co., CAPITAL ...	
The NEW SWISS LLOYD... PORT INSURANCE Co. ...	

THE FIRE and MARI... above Companies apply who can offer ALL F... FAVOURABLE TERMS. ... LY SETTL

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	90,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Art (Kurla)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Bombay	750	2,400	2,200	NIL	210
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reserve Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,100	125	125	20	100
Colaba	3	200	200	16	95
East India	99	1,800	1,800	53	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	251	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	600	250	...	...	125
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Maghmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	340	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	16	55
Munmar M	2,125	400	400	50	440
New Borar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,000	500	500	45	500
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	983
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	400	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian Ellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	9,345	100	100	2	40
Bombay Unit-	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Central India	600	500	500	20	375
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	800	500	35	800
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	510
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	590
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	385
Dhun Mills	1,400	800	800	15	420
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	15	500
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	735
Howard and Bullooghs	700	500	500	40	660
Hydershad	1,500	500	500	25	500
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	340
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	875
Jaffer Alli	1,400	500	500	15	545
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jeswar Baloo	1,500	250	250	12½	241
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	740
Khanyaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Leopold	100	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	725
Mahaluxmee	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,130
Morarji Gocul das	5,000	250	250	9	60
Mahratta Mirzapore S & M Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
People of India	5,625	325	325	10	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Sassoon	743	1000	1,000	35	925
Solapore Mills	1,500	100	1,000	25	1,100
Soonderdas	500	100	1,000	60	1,310xd
Southern India	750	1000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	235xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Apon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	74	165 xd.
Badnam Pile	500	2	50	10	50
Bapty Bros	5,000	10	100	14	14
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	6,625	20	185	Nil.	60
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	100	80
Do New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,800	135	3,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	990	375	675	33½	840
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,230	100	100	5	91
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	30 Dvd.	700
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	39
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	20	..	186
Geyer & Co. Ld	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	390	10	10	...	100nom
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	1,000	½ pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	258	1,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	29½	355
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	30	30	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,600	100	100	Nil.	68
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1, 00	100	20	...	
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Phillips & Co. Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	30
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Princeof Wales Fire In.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	...	60
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	95
Treacher and Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	95
Tucker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Telephone Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5·8	11½
	..	...	...	...	20

THE officers of the Madras army at home, who are now cementing their comradeship by a big dinner in London, are doing a wise thing, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Before long there will not be a "Madras army" and it will be convenient for the veterans of that force to have at least an annual dinner where they may rally to recall its departed glories. No doubt, on the present occasion abundance of indignation will be expressed at the recent disbandment of Madras regiments. The officers of the Bombay army will doubtless follow suit and inaugurate an annual Bombay dinner, which before long will also have only retrospective justification for its continuance. The Bengal army, on the other hand, will scarcely need a separate commemoration. It is yearly becoming more and more the army in India; and, like England it the union of Great Britain and Ireland, will practically annex the other armies. As Scotchmen and Irishmen assemble annually at dinner to commemorate the glories of their countries, but Englishmen have no need to do so; so the Bengal army may be content to keep quiet.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Foot-ball, at the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
Mounted sports at Marine Lines, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khandalla (s) and Kistna (s), from Calcutta; Incharran (s), Barry; Rosetta (s), Shanghai; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar, &c.; and Knight of St. George (s), Karachi.

FAIR.—The annual fair of his Holiness Syed Hasan Cadiri will be held at Karel Wari on the 1st of July, and will continue for five days successively.

MOUNTED SPORTS.—Mounted sports will be held on the Marine Lines maidan, commencing at 4-45 p.m. to-morrow afternoon (weather permitting). Entries will be taken on the ground.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Narayen Venkatish, residing at Lohar Chawl reports having dropped two halves of two hundred rupees currency notes from his pocket on the 26th ultimo, somewhere between his residence and Bhat Bazaar.

BARODA OFFICIALS.—Dewan Bahadur Savumonrao Jagonnathji Vaidy and Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrishnaji Pitale left for Poona last week to see H. E. the Governor, who conferred upon the Dewan Bahadur the privilege of the private entree on personal grounds.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The teams this afternoon will be—*Stripes*—Messrs. Prevost, Gray, Lovett, Bateson, Captain Jellett, and Mr. Boyes; *Whites*—Messrs. Barton, Burder, Steel, Dr. Boyd and Mr. Holbrook. Play will commence (weather permitting) at 5-15 p. m.

FOOT-BALL.—On the Cooperage, at 5-15 p. m. today. Sides.—Y. M. C. A. backs and Gymkhana forwards, White Jerseys, *vs.* Gymkhana backs and Y. M. C. A. forwards, Coloured Jerseys. All who have put their names down on the Gymkhana list are requested to turn up, and arrangements will be made for them to play at least half the time.

A DISHONEST POSTAL CLERK.—Yesterday Mr. Jefferies, an inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police, asked Mr. Richardson to discharge Shaik Peeroo Shaik Esoob, who was charged a short time ago with having in his possession a cheque for Rs. 50-4, which was supposed to have been stolen from a letter which was sent from Kalyan to Bombay. The magistrate discharged the accused.

LORD HARRIS'S WATCH.—H. E. the Governor lost a valuable gold watch out of his pocket on the day of the paper-chase. It was picked up by a sergeant of the Artillery and given to Lieut. Corbyn, who knew from the monogram that it belonged to H. E. Lord Harris. The watch was forwarded to Colonel Rhodes, and a reward of Rs. 10 was sent to the finder by his Excellency.—*Poona Observer.*

REPORTED THEFT.—Manikchund Waljee, residing at Cambakar Street, reports the theft of acanvas bag, containing wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 174, from his premises on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo. Framjee D. Shroff, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, reports the theft of an under-coat, to which was attached four gold buttons, one pearl stud set in gold, and a pair of gold sleeve links, of the collective value of Rs. 150, on the night of the 28th ultimo, from his room.

A PRISONER'S STRANGE REQUEST.—Abdool Currim Snaberathi was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday by Superintendent MacDermott on a charge of snatching an ear-ornament from the ear of a woman named Sooneri, the wife of a tram conductor. The accused, after committing the offence, was running away, when the husband of the woman pursued him and seized him. The accused, who admitted several previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On hearing his sentence, prisoner asked that he might get nine months instead of six, so that he might be sent to the House of Correction instead of the Common Jail. It is almost unnecessary to add, the magistrate declined the prisoner's strange request.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a noted character, named Chand Cassum, was brought up on remand by Inspector George, and charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3-6-4 in cash, from the pocket of Motabadul Chungun, a mill labourer, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, while at the Null Bazaar. Accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the purse from the complainant's pocket when he was standing amongst a crowd of people who had collected while a *battakee* was being beaten that morning at the Null Bazaar. Chand Cassum, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting four previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A POULTRY THIEF.—Inspector Saunders charged Tookaram Narayen yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges of theft of four fowls, of the collective value of Rs. 3; three of the fowls belonging to Jalal Cumroodeen, a pansuparee shopkeeper residing at Jackaria Bunder, and the other belonging to Jacob Hajee Seedick, a dealer in furniture, also residing at Jackaria Bunder. Both thefts were committed on Sunday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the fowls belonging to Jacob Hajee Seedick, and was handed over the police, when he was found to have in his possession the three fowls belonging to Jacob Cumroodeen, and which he had stolen a short time previous to his arrest. Tookaram Narayen was convicted on both the charges and sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sonapore Hindoo burning-ground, respecting the death of Zilloo Dhakoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a muccadum of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mill. On the night of the 26th ultimo, deceased, while engaged in extinguishing a fire that had broken out at his mill, fell out of a window on the first floor as he was throwing out some cotton. He fell on some glass that was lying on the ground below and cut his right heel severely. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where he remained until Sunday morning, when the doctor advised him to have his leg amputated. He refused, and his relatives took him to his house at Oomercarry, where he died at 6 p.m. on Sunday. A verdict was recorded accordingly.

WIFE MURDER AT TANNA.

A MURDER was committed at Tanna on Saturday by a barber named Gubaya. The victim was the wife of the murderer who, from all accounts, had been keeping company with another man for some time past, which was the direct incentive to the commission of the crime. The barber, after severing his wife's head from the body, threw it on the floor of the room and made an attempt on the life of her alleged paramour, in whose company he found her. The paramour, however, managed to elude his would-be murderer and effected his escape before he had time to wreak his vengeance upon him. After perpetrating the deed, the murderer calmly proceeded to the Tanna chowkey, where he confessed his guilt to the Superintendent of Police, alleging that he had been induced to kill his wife owing to her frequent misconduct with another man. The victim went by the name of Race, who was a young woman of twenty. On the murderer surrendering himself, he was arrested immediately, and proceeded with his captors to point out the scene where he committed the murder. He is now in custody.

RETURNED from his trip to Oberammergau, Archdeacon Farrar sums up his impressions of the Passion Play. No unbiassed judgment will, in his opinion, question that its influences up to the present has been good. It has deepened the religious character of "these now prosperous peasants," and been to them the very poetry of their lives. But Archdeacon Farrar also tells us that the gravest and the wisest of the dwellers in this little village in the Bavarian Alps feel misgivings about the effect of the great periodical influx of alien elements, and not a few have half resolved that this decade shall witness the last Passion Play.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

PUNCTUALLY to the hour announced his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Col. Rhodes, Military Secretary, Capt. Forbes, A.-D.-C., Capt. the Hon. Jervis, A.-D.-C., and Capt. Cox, A.-D.-C., drove up and was received by a salute, the band playing a few bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency had been preceded by his Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and the members of his staff. The presentation began almost immediately afterwards. We append a full list of names:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Chatfield, K M, Mr
Crowe, W H Mr, C S
Clowes, Major, A D C
Drew, W W Mr, Bo C S
East, W A Mr, Bo C S
Filgate, T M, Mr
Greaves, G Sir, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Godfrey C W, Colonel, Bo Staff Corps
Gott, Captain
Grainger, J K Mr, A Vet Dept
Grant, G F M Mr, C S
Hinde, Dy Surgeon-Genl
Hogg, Colonel, Offg Q-M General
Hughes, C F, Colonel
Hughes Walter, Mr
James, Major, Inspector Gymnasia
Knowles, Brigadier-Genl
Kuper, Captain, A-D-C
Lee-Warner, William Mr
Lloyd, Col, Offg Dy Qr-Mrs General
Linden, B B Right Rev, S J Bishop, of Poona
MacRory, Surgeon-Major, Sany Commr
Moore, J Hon'ble, C S
Naylor, J R Mr, Bo C S
Nugent, Mr C S
Ozanne, E C Mr, Bo C S
Peyton, Lieut, 3rd Cavalry
Pottinger, Major-General R A, Secy to Govt
Rawlins, A M Colonel, R A
Scannell, H Mr, Ag Inspr Gen of Police
Spence, J K, Mr
Spratt, F T N Major, R E Mily Secy to H E the Commander-in-Chief.
Spring, Colonel, R A
Stockinger, F Mr, Aus Hun Con-General
Vidal, G W Mr, Bo C S
West, Raymond, Sir
Wroughten, R C Mr, Bo Forest Dept

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Amritrao Duffley, Rao Saheb, Chief of Juth and Kurrungee
Anandrao Khanderao Raste Mr, First Class Sirdar
Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar, Mr
Gopalrao Huree Deshmookh, Rao Bahadur
Hadji Mirza Hussein Khan, Mr
Hoshang Jamasp, Dustoor, Ph D, Sirdar, Khan Bahadur, Shum-sul-Uima,
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Jungee Shah Aga, Mr
Kazi Shahabudin, R B, C I E
Khanderao Wiswanath Raste, Rao Bahadoor
Krishnajee Laxman Nulkar, Mr
Laxmanrao Jagonnathjee Vaidya, Dewan Bahadoor
Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr
Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, Rao Bahadur, C I E
Mir za Mohammed Ali Khan, Mr
Nowrojee N Wadia, Mr
Raojirao Sawant, Bissaldar Major, 1st Bo Lan, A-D-C to C-in-C
Sadashivrao Madhorao Parandharey, Mr, 1st Class Sirdar
Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, Mr
Trimbuckrow Ramrow Poorandhersy, Mr, 1st Class Sirdar
Yashwant M Kelkar, Rao Bahadur

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Amber, F, Captain, Lancashire Fusiliers
Anderson, H S, Brigadier General
Anderson, C A, Captain, R A
Arkwright, G C, Mr, Royal Fusiliers
Arthur, S R, Mr, C S
Baddeley, C E, Captain, R E
Bannerman, W, Mr, 61st Gloster Regt
Baker, D, Mr, Bo S C
Barnes, R, Surgeon, A M S
Beauchamp, W, Mr, H M I M
Behrmann, E, Mr, Late Ex Engr, P W D
Bennett, C H, Mr, 1st Worcestershire Regt
Betham W G, Mr
Bocarro, John, Mr
Bourke, Ulick J, Surgeon-Major, A M S
Britten, T N, Mr, 10th Bo L I
Broadfoot, A Major, R H A
Browarigg, Captain, R E
Browarigg, G A, Mr, Bo S C, 28th Pioneers
Buckland, H W, Mr
Bull, G H, Surgeon-Major, 3rd Q O Bo Cav
Burke, W H, Surgeon, M B, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona
Burness, Surgeon, 28th Pioneers
Burton, C F, Captain, Royal Fusiliers
Cahusac, D F, Captain, 26th Regt, Bo I
Campbell, C P, Mr, C I Horse
Campbell, H W, Mr, 18th Bengal Lancers
Cappel, E L, Mr, Bo C S
Carr, C C, Mr, R Fusiliers
Carrington, Lt-Col, 1st Worcestershire Regt
Carrol, A L, Captain, R A
Chard, Col, Rl Fusiliers
Cassels, G R, Mr, 1st Worcestershire Regt
Chase, Captain, 28th Pioneers
Cicete, E, Mr, R H A
Cook, H, Brigade-Surgeon
Cooke, T, Dr
Cooke, S, Professor
Clowes, H, Mr, Bo S C
Cooke, C, Rev, S J
Collister, I G H, Mr
Compton, C W, Mr
Cooper, E I, Captain, R Fus.
Corbyn, H, Mr, R H A
Cousens, H, Mr
Cox, E C, Mr
Cruickshank, Lieut-Col, R E
Cummins, H A Mr, Rl Fusiliers
Cuningham, Colonel, Dy Adjt-General
Currie, Colonel, Poona Horse
Dann, H B, Mr, 10th Bo L I
Dashwood, F A, Mr,
Davey, H S, Mr, 18th Hussars
Davidson, J, Surgeon-Major
Davidson, H C, Mr
De'Mello, Cabanis, Mr
Dickinson, T M, Mr
Dingwall Fordyce, A Capt, S C, 10th Bo L I
Dobson, F, Mr, H M I M
Douglas, H H, Lieut, R N
Dreyer, T I Mr, Worcestershire Regt
Duff, I, Mr
Dundas, Lt-Colonel, A A-G
Duperior, H W, Major, R E
Dunsterville, Captain
Dyson, T E, Surgeon, P W O, Grenadiers
Edwardes, F M M, 3rd Bombay Cavalry
Edwardes, S M, Mr, P W O, Bo, Grenadiers
Ellice, R Mr, R A
Elmslie, Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers
Evens, G E, Captain, 28th Pioneers
Fair, F K, Mr, R E
Ferguson, R P, Brigade Surgeon, M S
Fibns, F N, Rev
Fitzebrace, C W, Mr, 7th Hussars
Fixott, Major, R A
Flood, F S, Mr
Foster, Capt, R A
Foster, L M, Mr, 28th Bo Pioneers
Fowler-Butler, R Mr, Royal Fusiliers
Fox, D O, Revd
Gainsford, Fred, Mr
Gaye, Brigade Surgeon, M S
Geoghegan, Captain, 3rd Cavalry
Gilbert-Cooper, B G, Mr
Gleadow F, Mr
Gordon, J L, Mr, Worcestershire Regt
Gordon, Mr, Poona Horse
Gordon, H L, Mr, 2nd Bo Lancers
Graves, Dy-Surg-General, M S
Graves, A A, Lieut, 26th Bo I
Greig, P H, Col, R A
Gunn, Lieut, Royal Navy
Hall, E P, Mr, R A
Hall, R Mr, Rl Fusiliers
Hannyngton, J A, Mr, 1st Bn Worcestershire Regiment
Harold, C F, Mr, 1st Bn Worcestershire Regt
Harrison, T Mr, R E
Hartigan, E H, Mr, 2nd P W O Grenadiers
Hatch H F, Mr, Konkan R S
Hay, Surgeon-Major
Hearo, E H, Mr, Konkan R S
Hibbert, Colonel, H M Bombay Cavalry
Hickie, W B, Mr, Rl Fusiliers
Hoskyn, R F, Commander, R N
Holland, E, Capt, R H A
Holloway, C, Capt, 7th Bo I
Horne, P B, Rev
Hudson, A G, Mr
Humphrys, M A, Mr, 1st L N Lancashire Regt
Humfrey, B G, Lt-Col, Bo S C
Hutchinson, H S, Col, B S C
Hutchinson, F T, Mr
Jacob, G A, Col, S C
Jeffreys, H B, Major, R A
Jersey C de, Capt, R A
Jones, F W C, Surg, M S
Jones, J Mr, Asst-Mily Accountant
Kenny J Mr, Lieut, Bo V Rifles
Kirkham, T B, Mr
Koensgen, J Rev, S J, R C Chaplain, Kirkee
Larnder, E W, Mr A V D
Lawford, S Mr, Rl Fusiliers
Leader, W F, Mr, 2nd Middlesex Regt
Leao, D F, Mr
Leach, H P, Major, R E
Legh, P R, Captain, 26th Bo I
Le Marchant, Colonel, R H A
Le Mesurier, T Mr
Lenox-Conyngham, W A, Captain, 1st Worcestershire Regiment
Levinge, H G, Mr, Norfolk Regiment
Lewis, G H, Revd
Lisboa, J C, Mr
Kenny, H T, Mr, 2ad Bo Lancers
Lochee, A C, Rev
Logan, A C, Mr, Bo C S
Lugard, E J, Col, K O
Luxmoore, Colonel, M S C
Lyster, A J, Major, R A
Mackay, J H, Revd
Mackenzie, T H, Major, Bombay S C
MacMunn, G F, Mr R A
Macnee, H C, Mr
Macpherson, T R M, Major, Dy S C, Supt of Police
Marling, P S, Capt, 18th Hussars
Marriott, Mr
Massie, R H, Mr, R A
Mathias, G, Mr, H M I M
Molver, J A, Mr, R S
Merriman W Colonel, R E
Mitchell, H McP, Lieut, G I P Vol
Morgan, J Lieut, P V R Corps
Moss, A Captain, 1st Bn Worcestershire Regt
Moss, T Mr, Bo S C
Muspratt-Williams, Captain, R A
Nanson, W L, Revd
Newton-King, Captain, 1st Worcestershire Regiment
Norris, Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers
Nugent, A Captain, Rl Fusiliers
O'Brian, J M, Mr
Ogilvie, E C, Mr, R E
Orr, Mr
Oxenham, Mr
Page, H M, Mr
Painter, A C, Mr, R E
Peacocke, G T, Lieut, 1st Worcestershire Regt
Penton, H E, Major, Bo S C
Plunkett, A H, Mr, City Magistrate
Pollock, W P, Mr, 18th Hussars
Pottinger, R S, Mr, R A
Potts, J W H, Major, R A
Prior, Capt, Bo S C
Prior, R D, Mr
Purvis, H J E, Mr, 3rd Q O Bo Cavalry
Ramsden, H F S, Major, M C S
Richards, I A, Rev
Richardson, W St J, Captain, Bo S C
Rivington, C S, Revd
Robertson, C M, Mr, R A
Rose, J L, Major, 1st Worcestershire Regt
Salaman, Surgeon-Major
Savile, G W W, Captain
Seller, J A, Rev
Selby, F G, Mr
Sexton, J J, O B, Mr, 10th Bo L I
Sharp, F W Mr, A V D
Sheppard, Lt-Colonel, M S C, Offg, A J, Adjt-General
Shewan, A Mr, Bo C S
Sillery, Mr, 26th Bo I
Silva, J L, da Rev
Small, J Rev
Smith, Newnham, Major, Cant Magistrate
Smith, A, Major, Cal V R
Smith, B, Mr, I M S
Smith, H C, Mr, R D Fusiliers
Smith, E L C, Mr, I M S
Sorabji Kharsedji, Rev, C M S
Spratt, Major, Worcester Regt
Spring, A E, Mr
Stack, C S, Mr, 3rd Q O L Cav
Stannard, E Captain, R A
Stevens, M, Lieut-Col, 3rd Q O Bo Cav
Stockdale, H E, Mr, R A
Stokes, L F J de V, Mr, K O
Stopford, A B, Major, R A
Street, Surgeon-Major, I M
Stuart, BFB, Mr, Worcestershire Regt
Stubs, A K, Mr Worcestershire Regt
Taylor, G F, Mr, Worcestershire Regt
Thacker, R C, Med Staff
Thomson, Adam, Mr, Poona Vol Rifles
Thomson, D B, Mr, 28th Pioneers
Tidy, Major, Garrison Instructor
Thomson, E A D, Capt, 1st Batt Worc Regt
Thomas, B H, Lieut, 1st Worc Regt
Tottenham, F S L, Major, Royal Fusiliers
Travis, A C, Mr
Turnbull, W, Mr
Turner, J A, Mr, P Vol R C
Turner, W D, Mr, Rl Fus
Twemlow, E D O, Lt-Col, R E
Venour, W E, Mr, 28th Bombay Pioneers
Wahab, Colonel, Lancashire Fusiliers
Wapshare, A Captain, Bo Staff Corps
Walker, E O, Mr, P V R Corps
Westropp, S H, Mr, Attd 10th Bo L I
Warden, L S, Mr, I M
Whitcombe, Mr, Asst Settlement Officer, Deccan Rev Survey
Whiting J E, Major, P R V C
Westmacott, Col, 28th Bombay Pioneers
Westmacott, C B, Mr, 1st Worc Regt
Wilkins, S, Surgeon Major, Bo M S
Wilkins, W D, Mr
Williams, E T, Mr
Wilson, F A, Mr, R E
Wood, Charles, Mr, Asst Supdt Survey of India
Young, J Mr, 1st Worcester Regt
Young, Fred, Mr
Young, A P, Mr
Zimmer, Carlo, Dr

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Adarji Dorabji Ghaswala, Mr
Antaji Kesow Sathaye, Mr
Appaji Bapuji, Rev
Ardaseer Dossabhaee Moonshee, Mr
Ardesar Manackji Dotivala, Mr
Balasaheb Bhawoo Saheb Naik, Mr
Balcrishna Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Balvantrao Anant Deo, Mr
Balwanta Bapu Phadke, Mr
Balwant, Ramchandra Nato, Mr
Balwantrao Chadage, Mr
Balwantrao Yeshwant Chandrachuda, Mr
Banavalkar, N P, Rao Bahadur
Bapoo Purshotum Joshi, Rao Bahadoor
Bhandarkar, R G, Mr, M A, Ph D, C I E
Bhicajee Merwanjee, Mr
Bhaskarao Balkrishnajee Pitale, Mr
Bhore, R G, Rao Saheb
Bomanjee Sorabjee Settna, Mr
Bymonjee Jamaspjee, Dustoor
Byramjee Pudumjee
Chintaman N Bhat, Mr
Chinto Keshow, Mr
Chiplonkar, S H, Mr
Coopooswamy Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Coovorjee Ardeseer, Mr, Contractor
Cowasjee Dadabhoy Bootlee
Cowasje Hormusjee, Dr
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Mr
Dada Nathajirao Shelke, Mr
Dajee Nilkant Nugurkar, Mr
Damodar Moreshwar Gole, Mr
Damodar Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Dastur, D H, Mr
Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Rao Bahadur
Dinshah D Khambatta, Khan Saheb
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootlee, Mr
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr
Dosabhoy M Karaka, Mr
Fardunji Muncherji Dastur, Mr
Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr
Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswala, Mr
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Mr
Gopal B Nena, Rao Saheb
Govinda Kurkaray, Mr
Guneah Govind, Rao Bahadur
Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Munshi, Khan Bahadur
Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw, Mr
Jamesetjee Framjee Kolaporewalla, Mr
Jehangir Framjee Ghaswalla, Mr
Jehangheer Hormusjee Mody, Mr
Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Mr
Kaikobad Aderbad, Dustur
Kaikhusrao Adurjee Ghaswalla, Mr
Karve, R G Mr, Special Magistrate
Kashinath Balwant Pendse, Rao Bahadur
Keshavrao Vinayek Deshmookh, Mr
Kharkar, B M, Mr, Alienation Asst Commr, C D
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis, Mr
Lingappa *alias* Appa Saheb, Sir Desai
Luximon Dinker Bhide, Mr
Malhar, D G, Revd
Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Meher Hoshang Dustoor, Mr
Maneckjee Cowasjee, Khan Saheb
Mahomed Khan Dahalnee, Khan Bahadur
Moochool Shah, Mr
Moreshwar Narayen Bhat, Mr
Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Mr
Nilkant Moreshwar Sathe, Mr
Nalvalkar, H N, Mr
Naro Bhasker Deodhar, Mr.
Naigamvala, K D, Mr
Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Narayenrao Bhikaji Jogleker, Mr
Nowrojee Framjee, Mr
Nowroji Pestonji, Khan Bahadur
Nowroji Pudumji, Mr
Nursoo Ramchander Godbole, Rao Saheb
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr
Pandoorung Buchajee, Rao Saheb
Patuck, P H, Mr
Pearri, D H, Mr
Pestonjee Limjee, Mr
Pranjivandas Culliandas, Mr
Raghavenderao B, Rao Saheb
Ramlal Nandram Naik, Mr
Ramchundra Govind Sapkar, Mr
Ramkrishna Janardhan, Kelkar
Rangrao Venayek Purundhare, Mr
Raoji Trimbuck, Nagarkar, Mr
Raoji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset, Mr
Ramchandra Mansaram, M

SPECIAL ADVERTISEM...

The scale for these Advertisements ... exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeed... 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—Fine GHIR COW, just calved (Female Calf) price Rs. 100. Apply to DR. LANGLEY, Malabar Hill.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DINNER SETS in our well-known Kioto Pattern for 6 Persons, 30 Pieces Rs. 16 only, also Teasets, Butter Dishes, Egg Cups, Cheese Preservers, Washing Sets to match.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

POONA.—TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE in Main Street, Poona, suitable for residence for a Parsee or Native Family or a Shop. Apply to Proprietors, "*Deccan Herald*," Poona.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice. Price, 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any Medicine Vendors in any part of India.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, for Boys and Girls ... with every Educational Requisites, Play-grounds, &c. Pupils admitted on application to Head Master, Mr. T. G. CHARTER.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also ... Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall. Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, mid way between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Baliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Baliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Scrofulous Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

...EERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, (s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LAPPETS, DORIA, IRON TREASURY, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, For, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Thacker Morarjee Ramdass and another, insolvents, of a quantity of white and coloured lappets, jamdani doria, white muslins, net, white sarees, silver loti, copper jug, mehta boxes, iron treasury, &c., &c.,

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of goldmohur rings, buttons and beads, brass watch, green cloth, banath, blanket, brass lamps, copper pot, cotton sarees, &c.

Also by order and on account of the concerned:—
1 precious diamond and emerald brooch.

SALE OF 400 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1890, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Chunda Ramjee Jute Mill Godowns, by order of the Mofussil Company, Ld., and on account and risk of the undermentioned purchasers, the following lots of fine Bengal Cotton.

200 bales of Bengal cotton marked { KK / A } on account and risk of Joharimull Moolchund.

200 bales of Bengal cotton marked { H / MA } on account and risk of Vizbookundas Nagurdas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THERE was no change from Friday's financial quotations in London on Saturday, and the latest news by wire regarding Cotton and General Produce was chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	8,06,913
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	2,86,527
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	36,66,774
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,46,377
Loans	Dec.	"	2,43,310
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	1,07,106
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	31,408
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Inc.	"	20,96,462

The expectation of more abundant money which we looked forward to when reviewing the Presidency Bank's Statement a week ago, has been realized in the meantime, the Bank's Cash Balance as it stood on Saturday showing an increase of some thirty lakhs. As will be seen above, the item in which there had been the greatest movement during the week covered by the Return is Private Deposits, which had become greater by over 36½ lakhs; but both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been some falling off, the net result being a contraction of the trade demand by nearly 40½ lakhs, the effect of this diminution on the Cash Balance having been neutralized to some extent by Government withdrawals. Business has now become dull on most lines in both branches of our trade, and apart from the advent of exceptional circumstances, the usual period of ease in this market should now run its course.

COTTON is as dull as ever, being neglected both by exporters and local spinners, and to-day's business was again insignificant, consisting only of 100 Bengals, at Rs. 170; and 100 Dholleras, at Rs. 159 per candy. Quotations, however, are still nominally unchanged.

WHEAT.—A rather steadier feeling has been apparent in this market to-day, but the business reported has been only upon a moderate scale, prices for all descriptions being unchanged.

SEEDS remain quiet in tone, and only a small business has transpired to-day; but dealers quote previous rates for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,693	bales.
Wheat	8,500	cwt.
Linseed	2,117	"
Castor Seed.....	928	"

FREIGHTS are dull, nominally at last quotations; but there is nothing doing to test the market.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6½d.; but he was soon satisfied, and we close at Saturday's rates. Business has been very dull, and we hear of scarcely anything having been done in any direction. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6,17-32d.	"
Francs "	1-94½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The June settlement passed off quietly to-day, bargains having been closed at 102⅞ to 13-16, showing some decline from Saturday's final sale, the quotation for the July account having been the same. At closing there was a rather firmer feeling, and 102 13-16 for Money and Account was named.

SHARES remain without movement of importance, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress and Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 440 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
Fine Oomras	5 7/16.
8⅓ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6 1-4.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	89⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver.....	47¾d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on 5th July.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	1	41	1	6
Suez	30	2	25	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	...	1
" Karrachee ...	...	20	...	2
" Madras... ...	2	6	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 29.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

6 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	76·8
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	80·3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th June, as compared with the statement of the 21st June 1890:—

	June 21. Rs.	June 28. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities...	30,01,000	30,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	48,80,821	40,73,9 8
Do. do. at Branches.....	2,01,,84	30,90,911
Other Deposits	2,62,36,933	2,99,05,707
Post Bills	6,590	5,923
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	1,02,465	5,72,426
Rs.	4,73,31,193	5,06,46,875
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,10,361	71 56,737
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	18,97,,14	18,95,491
Loans do. do.....	1,25,11,244	1,22,62,924
Current Accounts Overdrawn	3,017	3,017
Bills Discounted and purchased....	1,71, 8,159	1,70,11,044
Stamps, &c.....	24,211	24,166
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,53,975		
Amt. applied in reduction...2,85,000	3,68,976	3,68,976
Bullion	..	4,99,146
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,01,481	1,35,889
Cash and Currency Notes	82,9,,0,0	1,12,83,512
Rs.	4,73,31,193	5,06,46,875

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

D'LIMA E SOUZA—June 14, at Naples, Chiaia, the wife of M. D'Lima e Souza, Esq., (late of Bombay), of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAUFORT—June 3, at Quetta, the wife of Major Francis Beaufort, R.A., Commanding No 7, Mountain Battery, of a son.

BUTCHART—June 25, at Kolapani Tea Estate, Bishnauth, Assam, the wife of D A Butchart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WELSH—CHILD—June 12, at S. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev W Scott, W H Welsh, Madras Civil Service, to Lucy Ross, daughter of the late Major Arthur Child, Madras Staff Corps, and grand-daughter of Mrs Wentworth Watson, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

DRAKEFORD—June 23, at Simla, after a short illness, little Violet May Drakeford, aged 2 years and 11 months.

HOWARD—June 23, at Mallapuram the result of injuries inflicted by a tiger, Charles Waterhouse Howard, 2nd Lieut, Norfolk Regt, aged 23.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

IT is some satisfaction to us to find that the Secretary of State's answer to renewed endeavours to bring about the abolition of the Presidency armies is in close accord with arguments that were advanced in these columns five years ago. Lord Cross disputes the economical grounds advanced for the change, and urges the serious practical and political inconveniences that would result from a large experiment in Army reorganisation. The case against the advocates of this change is certainly stronger than it was when the scheme was first mooted. That it is no longer possible to justify it on financial grounds may be at once inferred from the first despatch in the recently published blue-book—a despatch in which the Government of India in June 1888 summarised the recommendations of the Commission of 1879, and endeavoured to impress upon Lord Cross the necessity of immediately carrying them out. If there is one thing clearer than another in regard to the inquiry instituted in 1879, it is that its purpose was essentially financial. The falling rupee had begun to present itself to Government as a serious financial problem. The fall in exchange, the Commission were told, had necessitated extensive reductions in expenditure, and their function was to find out what share of the reduction could safely be borne by the army. Accordingly when the Commission reported they claimed that if their recommendations were carried out a saving of not less than a crore and a quarter would be effected. No one now, even amongst those who still hanker after the abolition of the Presidency armies, points to an appreciable financial saving as a justification for the measure. That pretext for it has been torn to rags, and will never be heard of again. When the scheme went home the crore and a quarter was, on a first scrutiny, reduced to half a crore. Further inquiry brought it down to 15 lakhs, and finally the experts of the India Office came to the conclusion that the saving would be a mere minus quantity. This surprised no one who took into account the exceptional absence of authority at the back of the Commission's report. We speak with all respect of the endorsement of that report by the Governments, both of Lord Ripon and of Lord Dufferin. But it is necessary to remember that the report was vitiated from the beginning by the almost unexampled break of continuity in the constitution of the Commission. No fewer than five of the original members had to retire from it at an early stage in the inquiry, while others joined too late to have any personal acquaintance with the investigation as a whole. The Commander-in-Chief of that day was so impressed with the irregularity of the proceedings that he urged their cessation after the virtual breakup of the component parts of the Commission. A document drawn up in such conditions must necessarily be crude and inconclusive, and it is a significant thing that the more recent endorsement of its recommendations by the Government of India almost ignores the financial advantages which were at one time held to be the great justification of the scheme.

As the years go by, the case for the scheme becomes by no means stronger. Five years ago the Government of India looked upon the maintenance of the existing system as constituting a military danger. The case is hardly put so strongly now. Lord Dufferin, while urging that this change should be brought about as soon as possible, was still ready to admit in a personal minute that great things had been accomplished and were in course of accomplishment, without any help from the scheme of the Commission. The great measure of mobilisation, for instance, to which he gave his unqualified support from the first, would make it possible to put large forces rapidly in the field with less labour than was required a few years back to move mere detachments of troops. This scarcely looks like military danger; and, indeed, that plea for disturbing things takes its place, as the correspondence goes on, almost as far in the background as the financial excuses that were heard so much of nine years ago. The argument principally urged now is that unity of general administration must replace the present divided control. The state of affairs in Beluchistan, where the Bombay troops are under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in Upper Burma, where Madras regiments are equally detached from the Presidency command, is cited as typical of the incongruity of the present arrangements. It has yet to be shown, however, that the incongruity is more than a nominal one, and that it would disappear when the dependency of the present Commanders-in-Chief upon the local Governments was done away with. In Beluchistan, for example, the garrisons would still be partly of Bengal and partly of Bombay troops, and there would certainly be some upholders of the principle of symmetry of organisation who would find incongruity in a divided command. This, too, would be found by some sticklers for theory to be a violation of the recognised principles of sound military organisation. We search in vain, however, for any proof in this new set of papers of the practical inconvenience of the present system. Since the Commission reported Indian troops have been sent to Egypt, and to Suakim, and to Burma, and excellent opportunities, therefore, have been given for detecting the weak points of the Presidency system. Yet on these matters the despatches and minutes are absolutely silent. No complaint is made of friction between the local military administrations and the Supreme Government; no proof is given of delay in embarkation, or of the breakdown of any part of the local administrative machinery. The proof, indeed, had it been adduced, would have been in the other direction. We should have heard, for example, that for so comparatively small an undertaking as the Suakim expedition it was necessary to despatch no fewer than 6,000 telegrams between here and Simla, whence all the operations were controlled. This is what the despatch of June 1888 would call unity of general administration; and it is a unity whose value certainly cannot be highly appraised. One attempt, however, is made to bring the discussion within the range of strictly practical considerations, and it appears to us that the attempt signally fails. A schedule is given in which the cases dealt with by the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, during a single month are set out, the actual procedure and disposal being indicated in one column, and the procedure and disposal that would be observed if the Presidency armies were cut adrift from the local Governments, in another. In the first place, however, the schedule is misleading. Take for example, one case in which the Adjutant-General forwards to the Government of Bombay "an application from the officer commanding the 17th Bombay Infantry for an advance of Rs. 1,000 to meet claims on account of the estates of deceased sepoys." Under the "Proposed procedure and disposal" heading is the entry, "the Lieutenant General would himself sanction the advance." Now this is misleading, because under the new Military Finance Rules, sanctioned last Saturday week, the local Commanders-in-Chief are empowered to finally sanction expenditure not provided for by regulation or order of Government, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 a month. So far, indeed, as we have been able to compare them, these financial rules, which have been found to be quite compatible with the retention of the Presidency system, are identical with the rules included in the draft general order by which the Government of India proposed in October 1888 to effect the whole of this great change. The financial decentralisation, therefore, which was promised as one of the accompaniments of reorganisation has already been brought about. The schedule covers a good many pages of the bluebook, and we believe that a careful examination of it would show that neither time, labour, nor expense would be saved if the local Commander-in-Chief were to be detached from the local Government. In many cases the only result would be that the Government of India would be the channel of correspondence instead of the local authorities. This observation applies to a group of cases in which the Bombay Government have been in communication with the Secretary of State, chiefly upon matters connected with British regiments serving in this Presidency. In other cases, the reference made to the local Government in the Military Department is upon matters which can much more conveniently be disposed of on the spot than 2,000 miles away. They are minor matters, it is true, but they could be better and more quietly disposed of here than at Simla. For example, there is a letter from the Public Works Department of Bombay to Government, "forwarding correspondence regarding certain railway charges for accommodation provided for the ladies of the Commander-in-Chief's party." The schedule informs us that under the happier state of affairs which would exist if our armies become army corps, and our Commanders-in-Chief Lieutenant-Generals, the correspondence would have gone to the Government of India instead of being disposed of here. But how would that have profited us? We will cite only one more case in illustration of the belief that prevails at Simla that circumlocution is the same thing as the highest good. An application was received from the Political Agent on the Somali Coast for a couple of Norton's tube wells. The application was disposed of in Bombay. But the schedule shows that if the local Government at the time, the application from the Somali Coast would have been sent to the Himalayas, and there disposed of!

This remarkable schedule claims a fuller examination than we are able to devote to it. But enough has been said to show that it reduces to an absurdity the claims to economy of time and labour which have been put forward on behalf of this scheme of military reorganisation. The first result of the scheme would be to transfer work and responsibility from the place where they can be most conveniently and most quickly discharged, to a distant centre where delay and imperfect information would work havoc in every branch of military administration. It might be inconvenient to call upon the Military Department of Bombay or Madras to confidentially narrate its experience in communication with the head-quarters of the Government of India. But if any such experience were put upon record, it would certainly be found that while expedition and directness characterise the operations of a local military administration, delay is the almost invariable rule when the local authorities have to wait upon the orders and decisions of head-quarters. There has been of late a gradual accretion of function and responsibility in the military department of the Government of India. The Military Accounts Department has been amalgamated into an Indian department; so has the Presidential Ordnance Department; and a recent change has made the Military Works Department almost exclusively an Indian one. More recently the Presidency Army Clothing Department has been placed under the Government of India. It has yet to be seen how far the Government of India acquits itself of recent additions to its responsibility. The Government of Bombay have severely criticised the transfer of the control of military works in this Presidency to the Military Works Department under the Government of India. Oddly enough, the local Government have felt it their duty to denounce a change which was recommended as part of a great scheme of economy, as a "most expensive and extravagant agency for the execution of public works." It seems, indeed, to be the fate of this measure that such of its proposals as have been recommended on the score of economy should prove on examination to be wasteful, and such of them as have been recommended as facilitating the administration of the army should prove cumbersome and dilatory. No wonder, then, that ten years after the Commission reported, the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief at home are still opposed to it, and that the carrying out of the scheme seems as far off as ever.

THERE is a good deal of candour in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay reviewing the Administration Report on the Bombay gaols for last year. Government plainly say that the gaol history of the year cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. The number of gaol offences has increased out of proportion to the increase of the gaol population, and there is a good deal in the report which shows that discipline has by no means been maintained as it should have been. There was, to begin with, an abnormally large number of escapes from gaol. In one case in which fourteen prisoners escaped from imprisonment at Hyderabad, Sind, the negligence of the gaoler and the connivance of a number of the warders made the incident a serious one. The number of gaol offences increased largely during the year. Those relating to work numbered 3,294, or more than double the number in the two previous years. The increase was not only large absolutely, but it was very marked in relation to the daily average population in the gaols. Government necessarily remark that some explanation of this apparent growth in insubordination should have been afforded. The growth itself is not more remarkable than the absence of all attempts to account for it. In the presence of such a state of things, one becomes almost sceptical in regard to the favourable accounts that are given of the convict officers, who are said to compare very satisfactorily with the free warders. With such a year's record it would seem a doubtful experiment to rely much more largely than hitherto upon this class of gaol assistants. The educational status of the Indian convict is still lamentably low. Out of a daily average of nearly 7,000 male prisoners, only 105 were under instruction during the year, and of all the convicts released, only 33 carried away with them any benefit from the instruction they had received in gaol. In these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the question of "mending or ending" gaol education is shortly to be considered by Government. One ... feature in the report, however, has to be noticed. The number of boys admitted ... various gaols largely diminished last ..., and with the reformatory at Yerrowda in operation the number may be expected to increase still further. It would be impossible to underline too distinctly the recommendation of Government that magistrates are to consider the expediency of substituting any other legal punishment for juvenile offenders in preference to that of imprisonment in a criminal gaol. The sanitary condition of the gaols of the Presidency was, as a whole, distinctly unsatisfactory, and it would have been well if Government had been in some cases a little more reluctant to accept the explanations of the facts that had been given. The increase of sickness and mortality upon the previous year was most marked. Some of the extra-mural gangs of prison-labourers suffered most severely. Thus the Gokak gang were attacked with cholera while working near villages in which there had already been an outbreak. With the complete segregation of the convicts from the free labourers from these villages the disease was stamped out. Whether a little more care in avoiding proximity to an infected village would have prevented the outbreak is a question which Government do not enter into. The responsibility, however, seems more obvious in the case of the movable gang who were employed upon the Nara Canal works in Sind. The large number of admissions into the gang hospital during the year—160—and of deaths—22—seem to need little other explanation than the frank confession that for three months the gang remained "under the most primitive shelter, exposed to damp and malaria." Perhaps, if the shelter henceforth is less primitive and there is less exposure to damp and malaria a more satisfactory account of the condition of the gang will be given. At Hyderabad the sickness and mortality exceeded anything recorded since 1880-81. The explanation that is given for the prevalence of pneumonia amongst the extra-mural prisoners is that they are in the habit of catching sudden chills through working in the sun in clothing saturated by perspiration. This is not a satisfactory account of the matter, nor has any sufficient explanation been given of the serious overcrowding at Shikarpore, where the death-rate was high. The report as a whole seems to merit even a little more candid treatment than it has met with in the Government Resolution. It certainly challenges special attention on the part of Government to the regimen and economy of the gaols of this Presidency.

AN important stage in the economic development of the Australian Colonies has just been reached in the completion of the first locomotive built in South Australia. As the Government of New South Wales have lately been in treaty with an English syndicate to establish locomotive works in that colony, this is only the beginning of what must ultimately become a large accession to the industrial activities of the Colonies. The manufacture of locomotives is an enterprise which in Australia need not be dependent upon ordinary economic conditions. The Government own all the railways, and as most of them—with the exception still of New South Wales—are protectionist, they will not compare local prices with English prices. The home-made article in South Australia is said to cost £600 more than an English locomotive can be imported for; perhaps in New South Wales, which has its own coal within easy reach, engines can be made for a little less. But with a railway-owning Government which is not particular about earning interest on its railway expenditure, but is very particular about protecting colonial industry, not many questions will be asked. The Australian protectionist will sell in the dearest market when he can, but he does not insist on buying in the cheapest, if by so buying he has to pass over the Colonial producer. In spite, therefore, of the fact that from the Free Trade point of view it is all wrong, and that the Australians ought not by right to ruin themselves with foolish experiments of this sort, there is a future before the locomotive industry in the Colonies. The qualifying factor in the problem is the state ownership of the railways—a factor which removes the case from the operation of ordinary economic theory. The professional paper which mentions the circumstance, speaks of it as "an example for India." So it undoubtedly is in one way. If a locomotive were made in an Indian private yard, Government and the Secretary of State would find a hundred reasons why it should not be bought. But the way in which Indian industries are encouraged by Government is too large a question to enter on now, even when Australian example supplies strong temptation to do so.

A RUMOUR has been circulating through the city during the last two days that the Florio Rubattino s.s. Domenico Balduino had gone ashore at Aden. We are requested, however, to state that there is no truth whatever in the story, and that the ship left Aden for Genoa on Saturday.

Truth learns that an intimation has been received by our Court that the Cesarewitch and ... brother, the Grand Duke George, are to visit India next winter. They will embark at Athens for Bombay, in the Imperial yacht, about the middle of November.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN, who have been staying for some time at Sorrento, are expected in London from Rome early this month, and they will remain absent from Italy until October.

HUDDLED away in a back room in the ancient town of Rye, unfamiliar to the inhabitants, and unknown to the visitor, lie two interesting, almost unique, illustrations of social life in England of the last century. One is a pillory, the other an iron contrivance in which murderers were "hung in chains." The last time this instrument (which bears no resemblance whatever to chains) was used was on the 17th of March, 1742, the convict being a butcher who had chanced to kill the mayor of the town in mistake for another man. The pillory, which bears evidence of constant usage, was removed to this obscure storehouse at a much later date.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

AN ENORMOUS INCREASE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.

The American census returns show the total population of the United States to be sixty-four and a half millions.

The increase during the past ten years has been fourteen millions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSO-CHINESE RAILWAY.

TIENTSIN, JUNE 29.

Surveys have been made for a railway through Mongolia, the Chinese Government being desirous to expedite the settlement of the question regarding the construction of the line to the Russian frontier.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 29.

The Russian Press regard the African agreement as part of the secret Anglo-German alliance, and advocate a counter-alliance between France and Russia.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, JUNE 28.

The Reichstag has finally passed the Army Bill.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 30.

The Commision, consisting of Judge Campbell, Mr. Dunlop and Captain Beauclerk, assembled to-day for enquiry into the Nizam's escort incident. Lieutenant Gallie was the only complainant, the other two officers appearing as witnesses. The case being opened, an adjournment was applied for on behalf of the accused, as Mr. Inverarity was expected by the Bombay mail. Colonel Prideaux, Judge Advocate, appeared to assist the officers. After some discussion as to fixing the exact spot where the occurrence took place, on a map, the Commission intimated its intention to accede to the application of the accused, and proceedings were adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

The Viceroy goes to Jangi, seventeen miles beyond Chini.

HILL STATION BARRACKS.

It is intended to increase the accommodation at hill stations for troops, so that a greater number may be removed from the plains next hot season.

REFORMS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A draft bill is to be prepared at once, dealing with administrative reform in these provinces. When approved of, it will be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council, and made law during the current session.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. MR. STOKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The Hon. H. E. Stokes arrived this morning from Ooty, and leaves by the s. s. Manora. He appeared very ill. Mr. Grose will be provisional Member of the Council during Mr. Stokes's absence, Mr. Bliss taking Mr. Grose's place.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON MILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJNANDGAON, JUNE, 30.

The foundation-stone of the Central Provinces Cotton Mills was laid here this morning. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of the Chhattisgurh Division, performed the ceremony. There were present on the occasion the Raja of Nandgaon, Mr Goodridge, Political Agent, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Barren, Mr. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Miss Stoll, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Cleveland, Settlement Officer, Major Barton, District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, Mr. Mitchell, Educational Inspector, Mr. Kolasker, Mr. and Mrs. Geffert, Mr. Townshend, Ramkrishnarao Dewan, Mr. Bagchi, Pleader, Raipur, Mr. Laxumanrao, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, and many other native gentlemen. The whole party proceeded in procession on twelve elephants and numerous carriages, from the palace to the site of the mills. The whole scene was photographed by Mr. Townshend of Kamptee. The foundation-stone was then laid. Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, delivered an eloquent address. Mr. Mangesh Kolasker proposed a vote of thanks to the Commissioner in an address which was heartily cheered. Garlands, perfumes, *pan supari*, etc., were then distributed. The procession then returned to the Raja's Baldeo Baug, through the town. The Raja, with his usual hospitality, entertained the whole party for two days. The Raja is the chairman of the company, and Messrs. Geffert, Kolasker and Co. its agents.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 20th June, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) sailed hence for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia, homeward bound, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 30.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Orotava, from Suez, arrived.

The s. s. Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee yesterday (Sunday) at 6 p.m., is expected here some time on the 1st July.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	28	31	29	68	34	30	22	62
June 29, Sunday	...		...		...		0	27
„ 30, Monday	2	40	2	15	2	20	...	
Total	30	71	31	83	36	50	22	89
Total of corresponding date last year	18	11	21	96	21	30	19	79
Do. in 1888	11	5	11	67	11	73	10	23

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A PERT little ballet-girl once rushed, panting and sobbing, into the managerial sanctum of the great Robert William Elliston—I forget whether it was at Drury Lane or at the Olympic—and complained that on the previous evening she had been hissed by the audience. The theatrical monarch just glanced over his shoulder at the remonstrant child of Terpsichore, and, in an accent that was half awful and half amiable, remarked, "*They have hissed M.E.*" Perhaps gallant Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., whom a mob of dirty roughs in Park Lane last Saturday hooted, pelted with stones and clods of earth, and tried to drag from his horse, may lay this much consolatory unction to his wounded spirit in the remembrance that, sixty years since, the fathers or grandfathers of these self-same roughs hooted, pelted, and strove to pull from his horse Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington and Prince of Waterloo. It was at the period of the first Reform Bill agitation; and the Duke had, for a couple of hours or so, a bad time of it; but by dint of pluck, steadiness, and the aid of a few friendly civilians, he managed to get out of the scrape and to ride unharmed from Tower Hill—where the row had begun—to Apsley House. But observe this: from the beginning to the end of the peril Duke Arthur kept his temper, and remained as cool as a cucumber; whereas Sir H. Havelock-Allan, I am afraid, got "perky," and showed rather a defiant front to the crowd. That is always bad policy. "If you are in a mob shout with it. If there are two mobs, shout with the biggest." Those were words of wisdom.

***

The only funny feature in an otherwise scandalous *rixe* was in the fact that the roughs seem to have mistaken the son of the hero of Lucknow for Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of Police. At the very moment when the many-headed were screeching and cursing in Park Lane, and doing their best to unhorse an inoffensive elderly gentleman, Mr. Monro was quietly enjoying an excellent dinner in the Whitehall Room of the Hotel Métropole, the occasion being the annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund. On one side of the Commissioner sat Mr. H. D. Traill, and on the other your humble servant. Saturday is, as you know, the journalist's Sabbath; and the present writer, having nothing to do, did it thoroughly; but poor Mr. Traill, being the editor of a Sunday newspaper, had to go away late in the evening "to adamantine chains and penal fire;" and poorer Mr. Monro, who, between the soup and the roast quails, had been receiving continual despatches from his assistant commissioners, superintendents, and chief constables, was fain to return to Scotland Yard before the speech of the evening was reached. After all, although it may be a very fine thing to wear a blue and silver uniform and a cocked hat, and to be a C.B., a policeman's lot—albeit he be Chief Commissioner—is not altogether a happy one.

***

A truly excellent speech of the evening we had at the Newspaper Press Fund banquet aforesaid, at which Mr. Edward Lawson presided; and thanks to his genial and sustained eloquence, in which the humorous pleasantly alternated with the pathetic, the list of donations to the excellent charity in question read out by Mr. Hyde Clark, the honorary treasurer, was announced as reaching something very like two thousand pounds. There was bright oratory, too, from Mr. Alfred Austin, who proposed the "Services"; from Lord Addington, who responded for the House of Lords; and from Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., who returned thanks for the visitors. There was delightful music also to soothe our savage breasts and loosen our purse-strings; Mr. Wilhelm Ganz being the Timotheus who led the tuneful choir.

***

While Mr. Edward Lawson was talking so amusingly, and withal so instructively, about the metropolitan Press, as he remembered it when he was a boy some forty years since, there rippled across my mind a memory which made me laugh inwardly and consumedly. I have been for three-and-thirty years connected with a certain London daily paper. In the beginning we were rather short-handed; and I remember once in 1857 that my day's work comprised a couple of leading articles, a criticism of a picture gallery, a review of a new book, and a notice of the Talking Fish at the Egyptian Hall. I "topped up" with a public dinner at the London Tavern. It was the thoughtful custom of the proprietors of that long-since disestablished hostelry, to set apart a private room for the "gentlemen of the Press," where, after the dinner, they could write out their notices with the soothing aid of mild Havanas and aerated waters dashed—for strictly sanitary reasons—with alcohol. I laughed last Saturday at the remembrance that three-and-thirty years ago, the "gentlemen of the Press" in the private room at the London Tavern refused to sit at the same table with me on the ground that I was the representative of "a penny paper."

***

After which I listened with genuine edification to a cheery speech from Sir Algernon Borthwick, who is, quite deservedly, in Parliament; who is a baronet; who entertains kings and princes in town and country; and who is the proprietor of a paper which has sensibly come down to a penny—and a very good paper, too—the *Morning Post* to wit. The "penny papers" have acquired between them an aggregate annual income to which the Rothschilds might take off their hats, and this prodigious wealth has all grown up within three short decades.

***

Understand that I do not in the slightest degree blame the high priced journalists who, in the early days of cheap journalism, declined to smoke their cigars and quaff their sodas and be in the society of a "penny newspaper" man. It was the way of the world, as they mingled with it and understood it in A.D. 1857. Do you know the immediate cause of the duel between Armand Carrel and Emile de Girardin—a duel which proved fatal to Carrel? Armand was the conductor of a high-priced newspaper, the *National*, and Emile was the proprietor of a low-priced newspaper, the *Presse*. The high-price proprietary egged on M. Carrel to abuse M. de Girardin and the cheap newspapers. They, on their part, flung back obloquy with interest, and the result was murder—all because the *National* cost five-and-twenty centimes a number, and the *Presse* fifteen. Well, it takes but very little to incite mankind to cut one another's throats. They hanged a miserable young fellow at Waudsworth on Monday for battering out the brains of a fellow-workman—an old man—in order to steal his wages, which amounted to about twenty shillings.

***

One can scarcely read without shame the long list of grandees, aristocratic, civil and military, who are on the committee for relieving the destitute survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. What have all these fine folks—what have the nation—been about all these years that these heroic troopers should have drifted into poverty at all? However, it is good to know that subscriptions to the Light Brigade Fund may be sent to Sir Albert Rollit, Dunster House, Mark Lane; to the Temple Bar Branch of the London and Westminster Bank; or to Mr. Sidney J. Low, at the office of the *St. James's Gazette*, Whitefriars. Meanwhile my commonplace book reminds me that about the time of the Peace of Utrecht it was found that a number of valiant warriors who had fought at Blenheim and Ramilies and Malplaquet had fallen into a state of most abject indigence. To stimulate the grateful charity of the public Tom D'Urfey wrote a song with the burden, "Help the Queen's Old Soldiers—the Old Soldiers of the Queen," which was sung, with the most gratifying pecuniary results, at the concerts and assemblies of the nobility and gentry.

***

Tom D'Urfey was not a pattern poet. His "Pills to Purge Melancholy" would scarcely meet with the approbation of the National Vigilance Society. But he was an honest, mirthful, tuneful old fellow, and the people loved him—as Addison has recorded—because he had been a favourite with King Charles the Second, who used to lean over Tom's shoulder and hum the tunes of the songs which the poet was reciting. Now I would "go bail," as the saying is, that if Lord Tennyson would write a few stanzas about the Queen's old Light Brigade and the old Light Brigade of the Queen, and if Sir Arthur Sullivan would set the stanzas to music, and Mr. Ben Davies would sing the song, St. James's Hall might be crammed to the roof at prices ranging between two guineas and a shilling. Think of this, grandees of the committee!

***

Absurd rumours, I read in one newspaper, have been in print with regard to the value of the Derby winner Sainfoin, drawn by Mr. Henry Irving in the Garrick Club Sweepstakes. Enormous sums have been mentioned, but in reality, it is stated, the horse in this particular instance was not worth much over £160. Very good; but *Punch*, quoting the *Daily News*, gives currency to another report that Mr. Irving has taken £300 out of the Garrick sweep. And *Punch* ought to know. At the same time, I should like my few friends—including the milkman and the greengrocer—to learn that in the sweep at the Iguanodon Club, of which I have been an unworthy member for more than a quarter of a century, I drew, not Sainfoin, but a horse which was scratched. At the Junior Wobblers an animal which is dead fell to my share, while at the Anti-Oof Club I drew a blank, and nothing else. Furthermore, I hate the very name of Sainfoin, because there seem to be as many ways of pronouncing it as there are of pronouncing "Julie" in the "Lady of Lyons"—"Jewley," "Julee," "Jeyley," "Jooley," and "July." So have I heard "Sangfwong," "St. Foin," "Santfoyn," and "Sandfly." Why not be rigidly botanical, and call the noble steed "Onobrychis sativa?" The "bookies," perhaps, remembering that sore *cruz* "Græculus Esuriens"—which they called "Gracious Heavens"—might prefer the German name for Sainfoin, "Heiligheu." "I'll bet against *Highleghoo*" would sound well at Doncaster.

***

But is there anything too ridiculous for a rumour nowadays? A statement has been made public to the effect that Sir Walter Scott earned from first to last half a million of money by his novels. *Truth* has very sensibly pointed out that £150,000 would have been nearer the mark, and adds that the largest price that Sir Walter ever received was £18,000 for the "Life of Napoleon." And that prodigious sum was paid for the first and second editions only. "Woodstock" brought £8,000; and nearly the whole of the two sums went to Scott's creditors. When the news of his financial ruin was made public, Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby, remarked that if every person who had been made happy by reading the Waverley Novels would subscribe sixpence, the author would rise the next morning richer than Rothschild. Unfortunately the six-penny subscription was not started, and Sir Walter died some £54,000 in debt on the Ballantyne publishing firm liabilities. His life, however, was insured for £22,000; and the balance was advanced by Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, on the sole security of the Waverley copyright. So the magician's wand was waved, even from the tomb, and all the debts were settled. Why did not Parliament pay them as was done in the case of Mr. Pitt?

***

Says an imaginary citizen of the U. S. A to an equally imaginary Mr. Bull, quoted by the *New York Herald*.—"A typical American of to-day does not wear a slouch hat with a six-inch brim; nor trousers so tight that his legs can't breathe; nor hair so long that it grows down his back. That fellow may be a cheap sort of cowboy or an 'Indian doctor,' but he isn't a typical American. I don't know what a typical American is." As a wanderer who has traversed the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Portland, Maine, to the Gulf of Mexico, I thoroughly agree with the *New York Herald's* imaginary Kentuckian; only, why do the artists of that very clever periodical, the *New York Puck*, persist in giving us week after week the portrait of a "typical American" in the shape of a grotesquely attired Uncle Sam? I suppose for the same reason that Mr. Tenniel is never tired of drawing a Punchean John Bull in a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, a broad-skirted coat, leathers, and top-boots. Ocean steamers, railways, telegraphy, and cheap slop-clothing stores have killed typical costume all over the western world. You may even go to Athens and meet Greek "'Arries" in Jim Crow hats and cut-away coats.

***

Stanley is of course being splendidly lionised—as well he ought to be—at Edinburgh, but one scarcely likes to read such paragraphs as the following:—"Mr. Stanley, whose remarks were loudly cheered, drove to the Students' Union, where he signed the visiting-book. On his leaving the Union, the students unyoked the horses and drew the carriage along George the Fourth Bridge, High Street, North Bridge, and Waterloo Place to Regent Terrace." I fail to see why perfervid and presumably intelligent Scottish students should temporarily convert themselves into beasts of draught, even to do honour to an illustrious and intrepid explorer. The questionable honour of substituting men for horses to draw a carriage should be reserved for prima-donnas "on tour," when the two-legged steeds can be provided and paid for by the agent in advance.

***

I have very little hair left. I parted with most of it in love-locks in the days when Manlius was Consul, and Sir William Magnay, Bart., Lord Mayor of London; and Time, with his "consuming sickle," has shorn away nearly all the residuum of my coiffure. But I confess that my few remaining hairs stood figuratively erect when I read in a leader in the *Daily News* that "it is probable that the lives of Barrington, Haggard, and Freney—English, Scotch, and Irish robbers—which are to be part of the 'Adventure Series,' will not suffer from too rigid truthfulness." Is the Barrington mentioned—disguised as a lady, with false hands thrust into a muff and his real hands picking and steeling on either side of him—he robbed my grandmother in the dress-circle at Covent Garden Theatre when George III. was king—the notorious pickpocket who, after a long career of crime, was transported to New South Wales? Surely, no good can come from republishing the life and adventures of that consummate scoundrel.

***

On his way out to Botany Bay, Barrington—who had been plainly told by the Lord Chief Baron in passing sentence on him at the Old Bailey, that he ought to have been hanged—assisted in quelling a mutiny on board the convict ship; and as a reward he got a ticket-of-leave soon after landing in Australia. He continued to behave himself well, and died superintendent of convicts at Parramatta, near Sydney. He was, by the way, not an English but a Hibernian thief, having been born in 1755 at Maynooth, in County Kildare, Ireland. I have a very curious "History of New South Wales" which he wrote, or some bookseller's hack wrote for him, together with a narrative of the voyage out, and an account of his depredations and trials: the whole illustrated with coloured engravings published in London in 1803.

***

The mischief of raking up the life-story of such a specious, showy, selfish rascal as this George Barrington was, lies in the peril which it presents of setting the brains of foolish young fellows on fire, and making them imagine that it is a very fine thing to rob the mails or stop travellers on the highway, or pick pockets in youth, provided they amend in time as Barrington did. He made a good end of it as a superintendent of convicts and officer of the peace at Parramatta. Why should not "Gunpowder Dick," or the "Gentleman Highwayman," or "Bill Bloomer, the King of the Cracksmen," of the penny dreadfuls, do the like? The penny dreadfuls! I do most firmly believe that the romance of Jack Sheppard by W. H. Ainsworth, illustrated by George Cruikshank, and issued in shilling numbers by a fashionable publisher fifty years ago, has done more harm to two generations of young Englishmen than all the novels of M. Emile Zola have done or can do in the future.

***

The last new out-door game is called "The Colours." It is the invention of a county family lady at Wirksworth, and it has been played with great *eclat* in the garden of the Inner Temple, by permission of the Treasurer and the Masters of the Bench. There is no physical exertion exacted by playing at "The Colours," it is said; but it affords pleasant opportunities for "dalliance round the ground," and "communing between the partners." I intend to start a "Colours" game on the roof of my flat; for I should like to see the youth and beauty of Westminster "dallying" round the Victoria Street chimney-pots.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

MDLLE. FEDEROVNA KRASPONIZ, one of the Russians recently arrested in Paris, has been discharged.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY POLICE FOR MOMBASSA, EAST AFRICA.

As has already been stated in these columns, Lieutenant Budd has been engaged for some time past in recruiting men for the military police in the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company. He has recruited chiefly among the Hindustanees of the Rohtak District, though some of the men have been obtained from the Delhi district.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Budd, whose services the Government of India have lent to the East Africa Company, accompanied by Mr. Rodgers, an officer of the Punjab Police, his second-in-command, and about two hundred sepoys, arrived at the Marine Lines station from Surat, where a halt of a week had been made. They were met at the station by Mr. R. Macdonald, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, who are the Bombay agents for the East Africa Company. The men were drawn up on the platform on arrival, and looked very effective in their dark-blue overcoats and red puggrees. They were unarmed, for it is intended to supply them with arms, consisting of Snider rifles and bayonets, on their arrival at Mombassa. After a short time the men were marched down to the Prince's Dock, and embarked in the s. s. Baghdad, a steamer of 1,271 tons, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. Accommodation for the men was provided in the between decks of the steamer, Captain Whitehead and his officers doing all they could to make everything as comfortable as possible.

A few particulars regarding these East African Police will not, perhaps, be uninteresting. The force is purely in the service of the British East Africa Company, Lieutenant Budd's services having been lent to the company as recruiting-officer and commandant. The detachment that arrived yesterday is officered by Lieut. Budd, Mr. Rodgers, and a few non-commissioned officers. The sepoys are engaged on a salary of Rs. 18 per mensem for three years' service In case of misbehaviour the company have the right of dismissing a man, but even in such a case they will provide him with a free passage back to India. There has lately been a good deal said about the difficulty of recruiting for the native army, but Lieutenant Budd had no difficulty in securing these men in the Rohtak District. It may be natural to suppose that men would prefer remaining in India to serving in a foreign country, which seems to prove that if only better salaries were offered, all difficulties would disappear. However that may be, the two hundred men who arrived in Bombay yesterday are a fine stalwart set of fellows, with plenty of pluck in them. A representative of the *Bombay Gazette* conversed with several of the men, and they all seemed to be very happy and hopeful. They do not seem to have been gulled by the recruiters into believing that Africa is a paradise. But are apparently aware of the fact that they are going to an unsettled country where they will have to work hard for some time to come. The spirit in which they view this prospect, however, might be gathered from what was said by one philosopher in the crowd:—"Wherever you go you must work hard, and is it not better to do so on eighteen rupees a month than on six?" The Baghdad left the Dock at 8-30 yesterday morning, and sailed from the harbour in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

It may be stated that it is probable that three hundred more men will be enlisted by the East Africa Company shortly.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SUEZ.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT.

MR. C. P. COOPER, the President of the Marine Court appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which the s.s. Suez stranded on a coral reef off the Maldive Islands on the 28th May last, delivered the following finding:—

After carefully considering the evidence, the court has come to the conclusion that the s.s. Suez was stranded on the Mali Atoll reef, Maldive Islands, about one mile to the south of the Helleugelli Island, and about 17 miles south of Cardiva Island, at about half-past one on the morning of the 29th of May, 1890, and that the stranding of that vessel was due to the negligent navigation of Captain Corkery, in that he proceeded on an improper course from his position at noon on the 28th and did not allow for a southerly current. If the ordinary calculations for a current had been made at noon of that day there would have been found from the position by dead reckoning and the position by observation, that the vessel had met with a southerly current of about 31 miles during the previous 24 hours. The sailing directory on board shows that a southerly set was probable at this time of the year. After noon of that day a course W ¼ N true was set almost direct for Cardiva Island, and about 1-30 the next morning the vessel struck on a reef about 17 miles to the south of Cardiva Island, showing that a southerly current of about the same rate he had formerly met with had set her so much out of her course. If Captain Corkery had allowed for such a current in laying down his course for Cardiva Island, that course would have brought his vessel to near the vicinity of that island. Captain Corkery neglected to make use of the ordinary simple means at hand for estimating the current set and distance experienced in the days run, up to noon of the 28th, and applying such a current on getting the course from noon of that day to pass the Cardiva Channel. Captain Corkery was neglectful of his duty and showed want of ordinary care and prudence in attempting to pass through the Cardiva Channel on a dark and cloudy night, having no local knowledge or previous experience of that channel, and having only an old chart of the Arabian Sea by Ismay and Son stamped 1876, showing the Maldive Islands on a small scale, which chart was in our opinion quite unsuited to ensure the safe navigation of the ship through such a channel by night, Cardiva Island being very low land with cocoanut trees, and there being no lights in that channel. Again, in being so certain of his position on sighting land, having, as he admitted, no means of checking his position since noon of the 28th, and again, after sighting land, in proceeding on without accurately ascertaining his position; which he should have done by easing his engines, turning his vessel's head to the eastward and waiting till daylight to do so; the court considers Captain Corkery committed an error of judgment in deciding, when leaving Point de Galle, to go through the Cardiva Channel, knowing he would approach it at night, a course being open to him on the track of his intended voyage by a safe and wider channel south of Minikoi and safe for night navigation. From the evidence and the chart and the logs before the court it appears that the dead reckoning was not calculated or in any way estimated by the master, the chief mate, or the second mate; that the entries in the log, of the ship's position at noon on the 28th of May by dead reckoning or account, are incorrect; and no satisfactory explanation has been offered to the Court with regard to these entries. The Court considers Captain Corkery is to blame for signing such incorrect entries in the log-book. Mr. Greaves, the chief mate, was neglectful of his duty in failing to work out the dead-reckoning position of the vessel at noon on the 28th. If he had done so he could not have failed to discover the existence of a current which was setting the vessel to the southward, and it was his duty, if he had done so, to have placed such information before the captain and to have intelligently used such information when he examined the chart, to see the course the ship was making for the Cardiva Channel. If he had done so, he would probably have seen that the captain, had made no allowance for the southerly current, and by giving such information to the captain he might have prevented the stranding. The chief mate is responsible for the incorrect entries in the rough and fair log-books on the 28th.

The Court is of opinion that the stranding of the vessel was due to the wrongful acts or defaults of Captain Corkery, and also to those of Mr. Greater, the chief officer. The Court takes into consideration the fact that the captain was on deck on the night of the 28th, and took every precaution to keep a proper look-out for the island; that after the stranding he did all that could be done to save the ship, lives and cargo, and afterwards brought the vessel to Bombay; and also that no lives were lost nor injury caused to any one through the stranding. The court, however, suspend Captain Corkery's certificate for a period of six months, and recommend that a certificate of a lower grade be granted to him; and they suspend the certificate of Mr. Greater for a period of three months, and recommend that a certificate of second mate be granted to him.

THE Servian Government has sent a note to the Porte, praying that the Salonic-Motrovitza Railway may be prolonged to Kurchumli, and thence carried on to Scutari, in Albania, in order that Servia may obtain direct railway communication with the Adriatic. The Porte, however, is not likely to take a favourable view of this project, which would interfere with its military strategical arrangements.

CRICKET.

THE RALLI BROTHERS C. C. *VS.* THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A VERY well contested match was played between the above clubs on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, ending in a draw after a good deal of excitement. Mr. Walsh, who captained Messrs. Ralli's team, on winning the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Mathuradas and Mehta to face the attack of Modi and Wadia. Modi and Wadia were dead on the wicket, and fortune also seemed against Ralli's team, for they lost 8 wickets for the poor total of 43 runs. Bapasola was the only man remaining in whom the hopes of his party now centred, and he succeeded in making a conspicuous display of his hitting powers by raising the score rapidly, before he was caught, from 43 to 78, with which the innings closed; out of which he was responsible for 31. Edyvean and Mehta were the only others who just managed to enter double figures.

For the John Bright, Wadia and Bode were pitted against the bowling of Mehta and G. S. Nayak. Mehta bowled a maiden, but in Nayak's first over Wadia was smartly caught by Mehta (1 for 3). Vakil joined Bode, both of whom played a very steady game and raised the score to 16, when the latter was given leg-before-wicket to Nayak (2 for 16). Motisha now partnered Vakil, who was playing in good form, but had to return clean bowled for a zero. (3 for 16.) Mehta, who followed him, just managed to "break his egg," and had to return bowled by his namesake, (4 for 17.) Ayrton now took the willow, and with Vakil succeeded in raising the score to 31, when he was smartly held by Edyvean at mid-wicket off a hit, which was thought good for 3. Of the batsmen who followed, Jussawala was the only man who made a stand, but was run out for 12. The telegraph now showed 8 wickets for 66. With two men to bat against Nayak and Gagrat, both of whom were very accurate in their deliveries, it was simply a matter for a speculator to say which party would carry the day. The excitement was therefore intense, the fielders being bent on preventing runs, and the batsmen on drawing the match. Gagrat, however, in this excitement sent Mehta's wicket flying (9 for 69); and the excitement became still stronger. Unfortunately, however, the innings had to be closed for want of time, there being just 2 minutes left, when the ninth wicket fell to the appointed time for closing. A word of praise is due to Mehta and Nayak for their excellent performance with the ball. Subjoined are the full scores:

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

M T Merchant c Jussawalla b Wadia	3
N C Mehta b Wadia	10
D Madon b Modi	0
J F Edyvean c Jussawala b Wadia	10
B D Gagrat c Modi b Wadia	1
H J Walsh b Modi	2
N C Bapasola c Vakil b Mehta	31
Sorabji Mehta Vakil b Wadia	4
Dossabhoy Jamsetji, run out	4
H S Nayak c Mehta b Reporter	5
G S Nayak, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	78

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M R Wadia c Mehta b G S Nayak	0
F H Bode, l-b-w, b G S Nayak	10
K H Vakil not out	19
Motisha b G S Nayak	0
H K Mehta b Meha	1
R D Ayrton c Edyvean b Mehta	12
E D Reporter b Mehta	0
R E Modi b G S Nayak	4
D Jussawala run out	12
K M Mehta b Gagrat	2
Masani, to bat	0
Extras	9
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSES.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Modi, R E	80	29	4	2
Wadia	70	32	3	5
Mehta	15	9	1	1
Reporter	6	0	1	1

RALLY BROTHERS C. C.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mehta	95	24	9	3
Nayak G S	80	19	7	4
Bapsola	30	14	2	0
Gagrat	25	4	2	1

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *vs.* THE ST. XAVIER'S C. C.

On Sunday a match between the above-mentioned clubs took place on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the former by 9 runs only. The John Bright C. C., having won the toss, went in first. Mr. Arjanee of the former club deserves great credit for his excellent batting. At about three after lunch, all were out with a score of 104 runs. The Xavierites went in for batting at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock. They were all out, when the board showed 95 runs. As for the Xavierites, Mr. Maneck Rustom Chichgar, a promising youth, displayed excellent fielding as well as batting. He caught two or three splendidly. He was loudly applauded by the spectators for his sound hitting. He, after having made 24 runs, was caught. The chief scorers were Mrs. Maneck Rustom Chichgar 24, Mr H. Bamjee 19, and Mr P. D. Patel 15.

THE BOHRAS *vs.* THE ISLAM C. C.

An eleven of the Islam Cricket Club played the Bohras on Sunday last. Mr. Y. S. Ali, winning the toss, elected to bat. The chief feature of the innings was the batting of the two brothers, K. S. Ali, 59, and Y. S. Ali, 34. At the fall of the fifth wicket, 120, Mr. Ali called in his men. The Bohras in their turn managed to score only 23, none entering into double figures. They had to follow on, and the next time their total was only 16. Thus in scarcely two hours the Islam C. C. won the match by an innings and 84 runs.

FOOTBALL (RUGBY).

THERE will be a practice (weather permitting) to-day, commencing at 5-30 p.m., punctually, at the Cooperage. The game will be as follows:—

The Gymkhana Forwards and the Y M C A Backs ...	*versus*	The Y M C A Forwards and the Gymkhana Backs.
F J Clark	Back	McAusland.
E Waller	Three quarters	Singer
Mackeson		Bolton
F Waller		M. Reid
W Waller	Half backs	C H Ross
Potts (capt)		E Tudor Jones
Cleveland	Forwards	Chance
Phillips		Winkler
Parsons		Flower
Stewart		Nash
Schofield		MacCarthy
Symes		Hawes
Bayley		Joyce
Allen		J Waller
Firth		H J Clark
Muirhead		A O'Brien

The match has been fixed for Wednesday, the 9th instant.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE JIVRAJ BALLOO MILL, TARDEO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to tender our hearty thanks to all those who so willingly gave us their valuable and timely assistance to extinguish the fire at the Jivraj Balloo Mill on June 26th, and at the same time allow me to correct two misstatements which appeared in your account of the fire. In the first place you say "The Manockjee Petit Mill's engine arrived on the scene, and being at once got to works materially assisted them in keeping the flames within the confines of the four fireproof walls of the mixing room." I certainly, in the first instance, sent to ask their assistance, but they most distinctly and emphatically refused to send us any help, although they were appealed to again and again. In the second place, you say,—"While a maccadam belonging to the Manockji Petit" Mill, was assisting to extinguish the fire by passing a hose up to one of the windows of the burning building, he accidently missed his footing and slipped off a ladder," &c. The person alluded to, and who, I am deeply sorry to say, has since died, had no connection with the Manockji Petit Mill, but was one of our own weaving jobbers. Trusting you will allow these two mistakes to be corrected by the insertion of this letter, and allow the honour and credit to be given to where it is due,—I am, &c.

ISAAC WHITTAKER,
Manager.

The Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo, June 30.

YOUNG French gentlemen do not, as a rule, object to young English ladies. But there is no rule without an exception; and that was clearly an exception, and not a regular French gentleman who recently advertised in the *Times* to the following effect:—"A young French gentleman wishes to board in the family of a Protestant clergyman where there are no daughters. Address, &c., Idol-lane, E. C."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(FROM THE HOME PAPERS.)

THE following is the text of the decree recently issued by the Brazilian Government with respect to the partial payment of the import duties in gold:—Article 1: From July 1 of the current year forward there will be collected at the Custom-houses and authorised Treasury agencies a percentage of duties for consumption in gold money at the legal value upon each import despatch of foreign goods. Article 2: The percentage will be 20 per cent. so long as the rate of exchange is maintained between 20 and 24, 10 per cent. between 24 and 27, ceasing so soon as it shall be at par or previous to this if the Government consider it desirable. Article 3: When the percentage shall be below the legal value of gold money the payment may be made in paper money. Article 4: All the coins described in the table annexed to this decree may be received in gold payments at the legal value therein fixed. Article 5: Dispositions to the contrary are revoked. The table referred to fixes the par value in milreis of French, Belgian, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and United States gold pieces, the sovereign being the basis of the exchange rates quoted. Commenting on the decree, the *Rio News* observes as follows:—"The immediate effect of this measure will be to considerably increase the duties on imports, and consequently the cost of imported merchandise. This is therefore an indirect increase of taxation. It will serve also to complicate business calculations, to increase the risks of importations, and to increase the work of the Custom-house officials. It will therefore be a serious restriction on commerce. And although it will benefit exchange to the extent of removing the Government from the market, it will not meet the expectations of the Minister, because exchange rates depend largely on other influences. The flood of vicious paper money which the Minister's pet bank is now pouring out on this market will depress exchange much faster than his temporising measure of partial gold payments at the Custom-house can improve it."

In a report on the trade of the district of Suakim during last year Consul Barnham reports a further revival under the influence of a peaceful policy. An impetus was given to the revival by the reopening of the port of Aghig and, later on, of the port of Trincitat. The total value of the trade both ways was very nearly double last year what it was in 1888, and as the elements of disturbance in the interior are disappearing and a general desire for settled government and regular trade is developing amongst the natives, there is good reason to hope that the increase will be maintained. The greater portion of the import trade was absorbed near Suakim, chiefly food stuffs and clothing, but there was an appreciable trade with the interior *via* Aghig. There is reason to believe that numerous caravans with cotton and other goods passed through the Tocar Valley to Kassala. Trade improved more especially after the withdrawal of Osman Digma and other dervish leaders to Khartoum in September. Later on an attempt was made to open up the route to Berber, but it was attended with small success. The caravans were always subjected to the levy of blackmail and the risks of confiscation, and food stuffs passing through a country where famine was gradually asserting itself were

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, recorded further evidence in the case in which Sorabjee Pestonjee Mesani, an assistant godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Kemp & Co., stands charged by that firm with stealing a quantity of the property belonging to his employers, aggregating in value over Rs. 900. Mr. Smetham (Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham) who, he said, were desirous of seeing the accused convicted, prosecuted on behalf of the firm; the accused being represented by Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Marker.

Mr. John Bristed, further examined, said it was not usual for the employees of the company to buy goods for cash. The accused had never to the knowledge of the witness purchased goods in any considerable quantity from the firm. He had never made any application to be allowed to do so to the witness. A cash chit given to an employe of the firm would differ from those given to an ordinary customer as the former would show the discount. The accused had no authority to take goods away from the premises without permission. Witness first began to miss articles from the shop about a year ago. He had missed articles similar to all those before the court. Frequently customers did not wait for their cash chits, and so left them behind. Several had been left lying about during the present month, and were, as a rule, filed by the assistants, but Mr. Bristed said when he found them lying about, he frequently tore them up.

Mr. Smetham here produced a bundle of chits found by the cashier.

Cross-examined: To the best of his knowledge the rules of the firm were complied with as strictly as possible. The chit produced, No. 116, only bore the cashier's initials.

Mr. Anderson: But I understood you to say that the practice was that the assistant selling the goods should initial the chit?—Yes, he should do so, but has not done so in this case.

Mr. Anderson: So we have the firm's rules broken at once.

Witness, continuing, said that other chits numbered 78 and 65 were not initialled by the seller. No. 67 bore the signature of the seller and the person who received the cash. Witness having stated that a number of the other chits produced was not signed by the seller, stated that one of them was not even signed by the cashier.

Mr. Anderson: This is a most extraordinary practice of Messrs. Kemp and Co. What care has been taken to evade it? All these 46 chits only bear one signature, the cashier's, is not that so?—Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Then perhaps you will admit that the particular practice is not followed. For out of the bundle that you produce half of them are against the practice?—Those are only the chits left behind.

Mr. Anderson: Then do you mean to say that customers select only those chits that have one signature to leave behind?—Nothing of the sort has come to my notice.

Mr. Anderson: Then why fence with the question. Have you an eye on the directors?—No, it is generally the directors who have an eye on the assistants.

Witness, continuing, said assistants were given a discount of 30 per cent. on medicine and mineral waters, and 10 per cent. on spirits and stores. There was no necessity of the employees making any reference to him when the goods purchased came under either of these heads, so far as small quantities were concerned. The only two ways in which a cash purchase made by an assistant would come to my attention would be by my being asked to settle the discount or noticing in the cash book that it was a sale to an assistant. In the case of the sale of goods on which there was no discount shown the cash book would tell him nothing as to who the buyer was. Out of the goods before the court spoken to by the cooly Babajee, the syphon bottles were the only articles that came under the discount head, the surgical appliances and other articles would have no discount. The wholesale price of a dozen (Rs. 1-8) bottles of hair douche was never less than Rs. 15. It had lately gone up in price as regards wholesale purchasers. In the cash-book for 26th May 1890, a dozen bottles had however been sold for Rs. 13-8. It must have been sold to a native merchant.

Mr. Anderson: Is this the cash receipt for that purchase?—Yes. It showed no signs of the discount having been authorised by myself or the assistant manager.

Mr. Anderson; I will put in that as a sample of such receipts as it only bears the cashier's signature?—It was either sent from the godown by the accused for the godown-keeper, and has been paid for in cash.

Mr. Anderson: Are you prepared to say that this is only one instance of goods having been purchased by the godown-keeper or assistant godown-keepers for cash without the circumstances coming under your notice?—It has not often been the case. It should have been brought to my notice, but if I had not been in Ceylon at the time, I should have detected it. According to the rules of the firm it should have had Mr. Pell's signature upon it.

Mr. Anderson: Were you reigning in Bombay on the 14th October 1889 with Mrs. Pell as heir-presumptive (a laugh).—Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Then, can you say what goods were sold on that day?—No, the books show only a plaster of Paris, &c. The chit will show.

Mr. Anderson: Only when they were left behind from contemptuous customers (laughter) I want to know from the records of the shop?—I cannot tell nor I can say if the goods were sold to an assistant or an ordinary customer.

Mr. Anderson: You just said that was one of the ways that you could tell if an assistant purchased goods. Is the full list of goods given in the cash-book?—No, sometimes certain articles are mentioned and an etcetera put for the other goods. The customer would be the person who could tell what they were.

Witness, continuing, said that although plaster of Paris and Kaolin were not articles under which discounts had been allowed to assistants, a discount had been allowed in the case of the purchase dated the 4th October. The chit bore no sign to the effect that the discount had been allowed by the witness or the assistant manager. Mr. Bristed believing from the appearance of the order that they were bought by a wholesale merchant and not as assistant of the firm.

Mr. Anderson: But I understand you to say that the accused is charged with taking these goods to sell again?—The police have made that charge against him.

Mr. Anderson: Well as that is so, can you tell me what the accused bought for cash and paid for out of the shop item by item?—No, I cannot. I have been missing goods from both the godown and the shop.

Mr. Anderson: From the way in which your books and records are kept is it not impossible for you to say what goods you ought to find in your shop or godown at any precise time?—Yes, the people from the shop can take some classes of goods from the godown to the shop without accounting to anyone for doing so. They should have some authority to do so.

Mr. Anderson: Should have you say, but you see so many of the rules of Kemp and Co. are broken.

Mr. Anderson not having concluded the cross-examination the case was further adjourned until the 5th July at noon.

Sittaram Shricrishna, a Purdessee, was charged at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Gunga, woman, with a thick bamboo stick. The woman had been living under his protection at the Grain Bunder for four years; but in consequence of a quarrel, she left him and went to live with a female acquaintance at Dhobi Talao. Early on the morning of the 5th May last, prisoner went to her and compelled her to accompany him to a stable at the Grain Bunder, where he mercilessly assaulted her with the bamboo stick, inflicting wounds on her head and eyebrows, knocking out four of her teeth, breaking her arms, and fracturing the bones of one of her hands. She was removed in an unconscious state to hospital, where she was still under treatment. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years for what the judge characterised to be a brutal and merciless assault.

Jay Gould, the second chest man in the world, is very insignificant in appearance. He is no more than 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weights under 8 stone. He is dark and swarthy, and, although sickly-looking and feeble, is one of the most daring and skilful speculators in the world. He controls properties estimated to be worth £80,000,000. In addition to his giganic railway enterprises, this man owns the whole telegraphic system of America.

It has become the fashion in certain quarters of late to decry the methods of the late Dr. Duff, writes a contemporary, but his countrymen at least have not lost their confidence in the great missionary. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church the week the mail left England, a special report on educational missions in India was submitted, showing that sixty out of seventy presbyteries were in favour of the continuance of these institutions at present, and the Assembly resolved accordingly.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee of Bhownugger, charges Brahmachari Mahadavnand Sadanand, Babaji Gunpat Pinglay, Krishnarao Baburao Bullel, Jamsetjee Byramjee Khansaheb, and Chagan Sunderjee with defamation. Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, represented Krishnarao Baburao Bullel; while the rest of the accused were undefended.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, cross-examined by the accused Chagan, said that he had known the accused for the last three or four years. The Thakore Saheb never compelled witness to see him. It was an absolute falsehood that the witness ever told the accused that he should not complain to Government on certain matters. While travelling to Bombay on one occasion the accused came to the witness near the carriage in which he was sitting and asked him if he was Mr. Muncherjee. On the witness replying in the affimative, the accused said he had grievances against some people at Bhownugger, and then asked for some situation. Witness never sent a man at Hathab to call the accused. Witness had never asked the accused for any kind of assistance. He had never given any promise to the accused except perhaps in the nature of a reply to his application for appointment.

Had you ever expressed to the Maharajah that I was a very honest and intelligent man?—No, on the other hand, I might have latterly said to the Maharajah that you were a most dishonest blackguard. Witness, continuing, said he might have replied to applications sent by the accused for appointments and favours. Witness had received dozens of letters, from the accused, one or two letters written by him after his dismissal from Bhownugger being of a threatening nature. Witness was not aware if the accused had been employed in the State before he saw him at the Wadhwan station. The suggestion that the accused had an interview with the Maharajah and witness in Bombay was an utter falsehood.

The witness here asked the magistrate if he would allow the accused to go on like that with cross-examination. The accused evidently put these questions with the view of causing annoyance and having the satisfaction that all his insinuations and inuendoes would be published in the next day's papers. He (the witness) failed to see what these questions had to do with the question at issue.

The Magistrate, speaking to the accused, observed that the questions he put to the witness had nothing whatever to do with the issue, which was, whether or not the writing in question was in his handwriting. If there was a *prima facie* case made out he (the magistrate) thought of committing the case to the Sessions and not try it himself.

The accused said that he wanted to prove that the witness was not speaking the truth.

The witness claimed the protection of the court against any reckless or malicious statements being made by the accused against him.

The accused then put in a few letters written by a clerk and signed by the witness, the wording of which was in reply to the accused explained by the witness. Witness in one of the replies sent to the accused told him to loyally serve the State and not continue to complain and grumble against his fellow-servants. After he was taken in service the accused kept on grumbling and he was kicked out.

The accused: While I was in the service of the State do you know if I ever committed any theft or fraud or in any way misbehaved myself?

The witness: I have heard a good deal about you; I don't know anything of my own knowledge.

The Magistrate said he failed to see what all these questions had anything to do with the preliminary inquiry he made into the charges.

Witness in his further cross-examination, said he had seen the accused write about four or five times when he called on him at Bhownugger for some appointment. At the very first glance at the papers, which were the subject matter of the charge, he could make out that the writting was in the hand of the accused.

The accused then went on putting a number of irrelevant questions, which the magistrate disallowed. His worship repeatedly informed the accused that most of the questions put by him were irrelevant and wholly foreign to the inquiry.

In the course of further inquiry the magistrate observed that the accused had not been able to shake the evidence for the prosecution. The accused might, if he liked, put these questions when he was tried at the Sessions before a jury.

Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, the complainant, cross-examined by the accused Chagan, said he had been twenty years in the Durbar's service.

The accused began with putting irrelevant questions, when

The Magistrate said that it appeared to him that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused by the prosecution, and the accused by putting a number of irrelevant questions was simply wasting the time of the court. His worship asked the accused to put such questions only as were relevant to the inquiry.

The complainant in the course of further cross-examination, said he had never received a sum of fifty thousand or one lakh of rupees as a present from H. H. the Thakore Saheb. The house he lived in was presented to him by the Durbar some years ago for services rendered. Witness used to send conjee and such other cooked food as could not he prepared by the Durbar servants to his Highness for about three years on and off.

The accused then put a number of questions about the private secretaries of H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger and about his Highness himself, but the court disallowed most of them, saying that they did not affect the question at issue.

Witness in the course of further cross-examination said he never received discount on medicines indented by him from Bombay. He had never been partial to people belonging to his department.

The Magistrate warned the accused repeatedly not to waste the time of the court by unnecessarily prolonging the case. To his mind a *prima facie* case had already been made out, and he intended to commit the accused to the Sessions, where he might if he chose, enter into his defence at length.

Witness in reply to further questions put by the accused said all the accusations made in the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* were absolutely false. Witness had paid no money to obtain the papers which bore the accused's handwriting. There was no agreement or promise to withdraw the prosecution against the accused Khansaheb.

The case was then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, was set down a case in which Eduljee Jamsetjee Makhania sought to recover from Shapoorjee Adurjee Kulfatee the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for the loss of the services of his daughter, Cooverbai, who managed his household affairs and whom the defendant enticed away in May, 1889, and had detained ever since. The plaint stated that the parties lived in the same house in Cowasjee Patel Street in the Fort, and in May, 1889, it was noticed that the defendant was on intimate terms with Cooverbai, the plaintiff's daughter, whom he wrongfully enticed away on the evening of the 5th of the month. He detained her until the 20th August, when he was sent to prison; and since he was discharged from jail in February, 1890, he had again detained her, and lived with her, thus depriving the plaintiff of her services in managing his household affairs. Neither party appeared when the suit was called on; and it was accordingly dismissed.

A correspondent sends us an account of an interesting ceremony performed on the 25th of June at Nawaghud, in the territory of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. We are told that it has been the desire for some time past of the Junagadh Durbar to improve and people the city of Nawaghud, situated about three miles from Jetpur. With this view the Durbar has been assisting the people in every way possible to commence business and settle there. A ginning factory has been working there for the last three or four years, and now an arrangement has been made with Messrs. N. Futehally and Co. of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on the site selected by Mr. W. B. Stokes of Bombay; and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions. The foundation-stone of this mill was laid last week in the presence of a large number of people by Mia Saheb Mukbulmia, the Commissioner in charge of the town of Nawaghud. Invitations had been sent to Vazir Shaik Bahuddin Saheb and the Dewan Saheb; but on account of the heavy rains in the district they could not be present. The outlook of this industry in the district seems very favourable, owing to the abundant and cheap supply of cotton and fuel and the large consumption of yarn.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury:—

A NEGLIGENT DRIVER.

Narayen Kedaree, a Hindu coachman, was charged with having, on the 5th May last, caused the death of Bhaghee, a beggar girl, about two years of age, by negligently driving a carriage over her. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Slater defended the prisoner.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with doing a negligent act. In point of fact, he was charged with killing a child by driving a carriage over her head. The learned counsel specially drew the attention of the jury to the section in point which had been drawn up by the Legislature to meet a certain class of cases—in fact a class of cases in which it could not be conclusively proved that the person committing the act had any knowledge, at the time of its committal, that that act would cause death. Negligence was the non-observance of a duty or the non-observance of a certain portion of one's work. The facts of the case were, said the learned counsel, very simple. Running out of the Girgaum Road was a roadway into what is known as the Wadia cart or chawl. The compound of that chawl is entered from the Girgaum Road through a gateway, which was said to be eight feet broad. The gateway led into an open space, and immediately in front of the gateway, at a little distance, was an archway, and a little further on was another archway ten feet wide. In front of the second gateway was an *otla*, or small raised structure seven or eight inches high; and there was a space between it and the gate-post of the second archway, so that an angle was formed by the second gateway and *otla*. That locality was the common resort of certain people of the poorer class; and counsel said he would be able to prove that it was a place where carriages seldom entered, so that such persons as had been in the habit of resting there, did so with a certain amount of surety of safety from danger. Here, on the 5th May last, a beggar woman was lying asleep with her head towards the gate-posts and her feet pointing the other way. By her side was lying her infant girl, about two years of age; and this woman would tell the jury that she was awakened by the screams of her child. On examining her, she found her head bleeding, and at the same time she saw a carriage driving rapidly away. Another woman who was at the place, would corroborate the mother's story. The most important witness in the case was a Parsee priest, who would tell the jury that, while going into Wadia's chawl he was sitting on the coachbox of the carriage driven by the prisoner. The horse was going at a slow pace. Just then a girl came running in front of the carriage, but on being called to, that girl moved away; and the carriage passed on at a quick walk. As they were passing through the gateway, the priest felt the carriage pass over something; and he immediately asked the prisoner, "Did you not look before you went in?" or words to that effect. Notwithstanding this remonstrance, the prisoner urged his horse forward, regained the Girgaum Road, and did not stop till he reached the Sonapore Road, where he was arrested. In considering their verdict, the jury would bear in mind the circumstance that the prisoner appeared to have taken no precaution whatever to warn such people as might be in the way. The accident occurred in broad daylight in the full blaze of the sun; and when the prisoner had been warned that something had occurred, he never stopped one moment to ascertain what had occurred.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the Judje, said: When I was taking the carriage into this passage, I did not know that anybody was lying down. Besides the road is not even. As the Parsee was sitting on my left, I could not see if any persons were lying down there. Afterwards the persons in the carriage did not allow me to stop the carriage, and I drove on until we reached Sonapore Lane, when the Parsee who was sitting by me, told me that we had run over somebody. I got afraid and stood by the coachbox. A sepoy then came and arrested me.

The Judge: Did not the girl's mother cry out?

Prisoner: I did not hear any cry, nor did I know that the carriage had passed over anybody. It was a hired carriage, and I was the driver.

The foreman of the jury: How long have you been a driver?

Prisoner: Over thirty years.

The Judge: Have you driven over anybody during that time?

Prisoner: No.

The Judge: Have you ever been placed before a magistrate for furious driving during that time?

Prisoner: I was once.

The Judge: I won't take down the last answer.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury, argued that, under the circumstances of the case, to which he referred at length, the prisoner was not guilty of negligence. He was not aware that any persons were lying in the passage, as the Parsee priest was sitting to the left of him on the coachbox. In fact, the prisoner was not aware that any person had been passed over until the Parsee priest made a remark to him after they had proceeded some distance further on.

His lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury that the negligence under the section must be such as no man of ordinary care would be guilty of. If the prisoner had no reason to think that any persons would be lying in the passage in question, and if he looked about him and used ordinary care in driving, he would not be guilty of such negligence as was intended by the section. It was suggested as an excuse for the prisoner, and very properly suggested, that the other girl who came running in the road, and whom the prisoner tried to avoid, diverted the prisoner's attention from the other side on which the Parsee priest was sitting, and was therefore an obstruction to his seeing properly on that side. The question was whether it was an accident, or the result of negligence.

The jury, without retiring, found that the prisoner was not guilty, and that the occurrence was an accident. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

ILLTREATMENT OF A MISTRESS.

Sittaram Shricrishna, an elderly Hindu, was charged with having, on the 5th May last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Gunga, woman, with a thick bamboo stick; also with causing her simple hurt. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; there was no appearance for the prisoner.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case to be these. The prisoner, a bullock-owner and a cart-driver, had been living at Grain Bunder with Gunga, his mistress, for about four years previously; and on the 4th May last, having had a quarrel, they came to blows. Gunga left the prisoner and went to live at Dhobie Talao with a woman of her acquaintance. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th May the prisoner went to her, and seizing her by the wrist, took her to a stable at Grain Bunder, where he inflicted several wounds with a thick bamboo stick on her head and eyebrow, breaking both her arms and fracturing some of the bones of her right hand. The injuries were severe, and Gunga was still detained at the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. There were three witnesses of the assault, none of whom had the courage to interfere, but one of whom went and called a policeman, who arrested the prisoner. The prisoner appeared to have stated at the police court that Gunga was enticed away by two of the witnesses, and that she ran away from him with some of his money and furniture. That was, said the learned counsel, even if true, no defence of the brutal and unprovoked assault which the prisoner committed, and the learned counsel trusted that the jury would convict him of the graver offence. Gunga had lost four of her teeth by the maltreatment, and she did not recover her consciousness until the fourth day after her admission into hospital.

The prisoner called some evidence to show that Gunga had left his protection and had been enticed away.

The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he had been convicted upon the clearest evidence of brutal and merciless assault upon the woman Gunga, who had lived under his protection for four years. The injuries he had inflicted might have terminated fatally, when he would have been tried for murder. It was necessary to check serious offences of this nature; and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg states that the Department of the Interior had prepared a law against the Jews which was to place restrictions upon their commerce. A Jewish quarter was to be established in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, and other measures were contemplated against them. The measure was to have been brought before the Imperial Council this week, but the Minister of the Interior suddenly announced that the date had been postponed. Great objections were made to the introduction of the law, and there were but few members of the Council who favoured it. It is reported that the Czar himself postponed the reading of the Bill, but that it is not quite given up.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Manockjee, the Third Judge, Mr. H. Chick sought to recover from Ardasheer Nowrojee Davar, the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of a promissory note made in favour of the plaintiff by the defendant on the 20th March 1889, payable on demand. Mr. Byramjee H. Warden, vakeel, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, with Mr. Dhairyawan and Mr. Nusserwanjee, represented the defendant.

The facts of the case are as follows:—On the 20th March, 1889, the defendant, who is the son of the late Nowrojee Ardaseer Davar, deceased, borrowed from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 500. The plaintiff gave a cheque for that amount to the defendant on the Hongkong and Shangai Bank, when the defendant passed a promissory note payable on demand for Rs. 500 on the same day. In the month of May following Mrs. Asher, the plaintiff's aunt, desiring to go to Europe, asked her nephew, the plaintiff, to send her some money. The plaintiff told his aunt he had no cash at the time, but that he had a promissory note for Rs. 500. Mrs. Asher then went to the defendant and presented his note. The defendant, on the note being presented, informed the lady that he had only Rs. 200 at that time in the Agra Bank and gave her a cheque for Rs. 200, offering to pass a promissory note for the balance of Rs. 300; and thus the defendant induced Mrs. Asher to endorse, "with full satisfaction," on the plaintiff, and withheld the payment. The plaintiff was then advised to file the present suit for the recovery of the original promissory note for Rs. 500. At the first hearing of the case Mr. Davar for the defendant contended that the suit in its present form could not be maintained, inasmuch as the suit was brought upon the cheque, for Rs. 500 passed by the plaintiff to the defendant. The debt, as represented by the cheque of Rs. 500, was satisfied by the promissory note for Rs. 500, upon which full satisfaction was endorsed.

After some discussion, the court allowed the plaintiff to amend the summons, and instead of the word "cheque" the words "promissory note" were inserted.

On the 20th ultimo, the case again came on for hearing, when Mr. Dhairyawan, for the defendant, contended that as the plaintiff had admitted the existence of the note for Rs. 300, he was precluded from suing on the former note for Rs. 500, and in support of the contention the learned counsel cited the authority of a full-bench ruling of the Small Cause Court and several other cases.

Mr. Byramjee Warden, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that the authorities cited by his learned friend supported the contention of the plaintiff more than that of the defendant; that the full-bench ruling of the Small Cause Court as cited by the defendant's counsel, was not upon a question of stamps and was therefore inapplicable to the present case, and that other the cases cited in support of the defendant's contention weakened the authority of that ruling. His Honour intimated that he would deliver judgment to-day.

HIGH COURT.—July 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary suit to be heard in chambers.

257-90—Conroy and B—Motichund Purbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardeseer (for dismissal).

311-90—Payne, G and S—Ramchander Mega and others vs Marathi Dewjee Ramjee Jadow.

Short Causes.

148-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosein Mooraj and others vs Rehmutbai and others.

194-90—Wadia and G—Shreeram Motta vs Narondas Punalal Rathe and others.

198-90—J, C and Cama—Damjee Meghji vs Abdu Haji Ahmed and others.

303-90—In person—Loomba Rama and others vs Purbhoodas Govurdhundas.

Defended New Long Causes.

150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wayadina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji—D S Garud. Part heard.

166-90—In person,—A pauper—Gulamally Goolamhoosein vs Goolamhoosein Allana and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

135-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Lalchund Jussodanandan vs C A Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H, Bicknell.

213-90—In person—A pauper—Moosa Ibrahim vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.

214-90—In person, A pauper—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs Bai Radabai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

216-90—Muljee, B, B—Maneckbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, J, B, D and K, and F and D.

217-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

218-90—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Motichund Hurukchund—P, G and S.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs J L Kerston—Wadia and G.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Jefferson, B, D and K, and L, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-89—Conroy and B—C J Greengrass vs F Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and C and B Part heard.

204-90—Little, S, F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Mohulal Soorajmul and another—Wadia, and G.

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Muljee Ghigha and others—W and G, and P and R.

257-88—H, Bicknell—Ranjibhai Maneckji vs Antoba Yeshwantjee—P and R.

289-89—C L and O—Odhavjee Karramchund vs Celestino F Menezes—Crawford B B, and B.

634-89—H Bicknell, for a pauper, Luxumibai vs Shri Rookhmani Vahoojee—L, S, F and N.

698-63—Mirza H Khan for (a pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir H and D.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 30.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—963½ cwts myrabollams, Huridas Ramjee; 30 bales gunny rags, Peerbhoy Veersey; 63 bales wool, J Khimjee; 20 bales cotton, Boothe and Co; 12 bales cotton fly, H F M Rahimtoola.

Wistow Hall s—110 bales cotton, Malsee Carsee; 95 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 19 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales wool, S Sitaram; 60 bales wool, D Merwanjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Niagara s—200 cwts gum, F Hurst; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 211½ cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co; 80 cwts copra, R Caderbhoy.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—433 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten; 1,245 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 499½ cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co.

For Venice.

Staffa s—1,002 cwts castorseed, C Dharsee and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Leghorn.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Port Said.

Clan Graham s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Philadelphia.

Persia s—600 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 175 tons old iron pieces, R Tyabjee and Co.

Thibet s—225 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 7 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee.

The truth about women's cricket is out at last; and, as usual, it is one of their own sex who has dared to tell it. The whole question, we are assured, turns on the one consideration of appearance. "Do women look their best in jerseys and short frocks, handling the bat, or careering over the grass after what cricket reporters call the leather?" That is the final touchstone. Some women, it is observed, "look charming under any circumstances"; but what, asks this candid person, "would the great majority of us look like after a few hours' fielding under an August sun?" The answer is given in the writer's confident prediction that the woman's cricket "fad," as she calls it, will not stand the test of more than a season or two.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The 99th half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 10th ult. at the offices, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P.

The Chairman observed that it always had been his good fortune to be able to make a fair announcement of the company's position, and he was happy to state that on the present occasion there would be no exception to that general rule. With regard to the repayment of a certain proportion of the capital and the conversion of the remainder equally into preferred and deferred stock, their paid-up capital last December amounted to £2,900,000, of which they returned to the shareholders on January 1 last £580,000. The accumulation of this large amount of spare capital had arisen chiefly, if not exclusively, from the fact that they had been able to replace their old fleet by a new fleet at very much lower cost than the old fleet originally stood at. As to the inducement to them to carry out, simultaneously with the repayment of capital, the conversion of the balance into preferred and deferred stock, their shares had stood at a considerable premium in the market, and it would, therefore, have been difficult, if not impossible, to have proposed a return of capital on the basis of par—at all events, not without creating a certain prejudice in regard to the market value of their property. The market value now of the preferred and deferred stock together represented £3,886,000, or more than the market value of their property before the repayment of the £580,000. He then proceeded to contrast their present financial position with that which they occupied in 1879. Their old shares then sold at 42 and their new shares at 15½, and he found that those who bought shares then had in the subsequent ten years exactly doubled the value of their capital irrespective of the dividends they had received, which to these fortunate shareholders must have been equal to between 8 and 9 per cent., seeing that the average dividend paid by the company in this period had been £6 18s. per cent. In announcing their dividend in the report they had become so accustomed to state that it would be paid free of income-tax that they had made the same announcement on the present occasion. The matter had been brought to their notice by a shareholder, and of course the oversight must be rectified. They would deduct the income-tax both in the case of the preferred and the deferred stock, but he might observe that the effect as regarded the holders of the deferred stock was precisely the same whether the tax was deducted in the dividend warrants or in the cash account before declaring the amount of the dividend. They recommended an interim dividend on the deferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. He might at once say that the declaration of an interim dividend on this stock would always be a somewhat delicate matter, seeing that the condition of the other stock was preference and cumulative. They had, however, dealt with the question of interim dividend on the present occasion on the same basis as that on which they had acted for years. It had been their custom before the conversion to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which on £2,900,000 was £72,500; and the payment now of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 3½ per cent. on the deferred stock would amount to almost exactly £70,000. They would try and maintain this principle in future. The balance dividend they would have to pay on their deferred stock at the end of the year would necessarily be a matter of very great interest and concern to them all, and this naturally led him to refer to the financial result of their operations in the past half-year. In the absence of accounts he had to speak with a certain reserve. The amount of the balance dividend on the deferred stock would depend on the price of coal and the rates of freight a few months hence. In the past six months, on their main lines, their revenue had not been equal to that of the corresponding period of the previous year, which, however, he need hardly remind them, was a period of considerable buoyancy. On all their lines their export trade had suffered a diminution, and there was a decrease in the homeward traffic also on all their lines, with the single exception of that from Australia. Fortunately, however, for them, this had been compensated for by their earnings in other respects—by an increase of passage money over and above the large increase which they had in the year 1889, and also by an increase in some of those local resources which had come in, not for the first time, to assist the comparative impoverishment of their main lines. The result was that the net outcome of the half-year's operations was as favourable as that of the same period of 1889. That was a statement which it was highly satisfactory to him to make, but when he came to deal with their prospects and with the situation of affairs as it existed now in the shipping world, he regretted that he was not able to tell them that those prospects were brilliant, or even satisfactory. He found that, taking the Eastern freights generally, they had gone down to as low a point as they were at three years ago, and in some cases they had even gone lower. Their Newcastle agent, writing on the 8th inst., had sent them a letter stating that several boats had been laid up in consequence of low freights and heavy charges, and that several of the shipbuilding yards had empty berths. They had also been informed in reports from other representatives of the company that goods were being booked to Bombay from Liverpool, and to Calcutta from Manchester, at such rates that they themselves were unable at the present time to carry a single bale of Manchester goods to either port. The proprietors might naturally be amazed that this state of things should follow so soon an apparent great wave of prosperity, but he must remind them of a fact which he thought had been overlooked to a very large extent by those who had been building new tonnage—that the improvement in trade which undoubtedly set in a couple of years ago was an improvement rather in prices than in quantities brought into consumption; and as a matter of fact the import trade of this country during the last few months had fallen off in comparison with that of the same period last year by several millions. Nor did the prospect of a good harvest, which was so advantageous to the internal trade of the country, benefit shipowners, who, on the contrary, were more benefited by a certain amount of scarcity at home. The shipbuilding operations of the last two years had also been on a scale almost colossal. In 1887 there were launched 577,000 tons of shipping, but in 1888 the tonnage launched amounted to 904,000 tons, and in 1889 to nearly 1,300,000 tons. There was only one good feature opposed to the somewhat dark look out which the reports he had referred to showed to them, and that was this—that since the beginning of the year the tendency to build new vessels had been considerably diminished if not completely extinguished. There was at one time an idea that ships would be in such demand that they would see the price of vessels and machinery rising to the figures which existed in 1874 and 1875. For his own part, however, he never could see that prospect really before them, but the advance which did occur in wages and material was so considerable that their company withdrew at once from anything approaching a shipbuilding programme. He did not believe there was scope, or could be scope, for such high prices as had been paid for ships within the last year, for this reason—because the margin of freights existing now in comparison with the margin existing only eight or ten years ago was but little more than half. If he took, as a typical example of what he was describing, the Calcutta trade, as lying half way between Western India, China, and Australia, ten years ago the margin of freight was, speaking of rough cargo which formed the bulk, between 35s. and 50s.; while the margin of freight now and for many months past had been 20s. to 30s. He could only say, with respect to their prospects, that, while they happily possessed a considerable number of resources which enabled them to compensate their business, as it were, for the great decline in what were called rough-carrying rates, he sincerely trusted, for all their sakes, that brighter prospects would set in before the close of their financial year than truth compelled him to admit existed at the present moment. With reference to the change in the value of silver consequent on the legislation in America, he expressed his belief that nothing could be more advantageous to the world at large than, if it were possible, the establishment of what was called a par of exchange between silver-using and gold-using countries. While it was his opinion undoubtedly that a considerable advance in the price of silver would tend to operate against exports from the East until matters were again in a settled channel, on the other hand, it would have the effect of improving exports from this side; and—which was the question of importance to them—inasmuch as so great a part of their revenue was obtained in silver, he looked forward with confidence to an improvement in the value of that metal being, upon the whole, advantageous to the operations of the company. An extraordinary meeting would have to be held at the close of the ordinary meeting for the election of a director in the place of their late colleague, Mr. E. P. Bouverie, in whose death they had sustained a great loss; the proprietors would be asked to appoint the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., who had had, in Australia and India, large official experience which could not fail to be of great value to the company. He concluded by proposing the adoption of the report, omitting therefrom the words "free of income-tax."

Mr. W. Fane De Salis seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, stated that the price which they had obtained for the Kashgar was exceedingly favourable from their point of view, as they would have had to expend a large sum to repair her. They had a considerable amount at the credit of the depreciation fund, and they thus were enabled, if necessary, to sell a vessel at a small sacrifice.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed approving the dividends mentioned and electing Sir J. Fergusson a director.

THE LATE LORD CARNARVON.

The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon, whose death was announced on Sunday, was, says *Men of the Time*, the eldest son of Henry John George, the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), by Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry T. Molyneux Howard, born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in Classics in 1853 and D.C.L. in 1859. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who in 1859 nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-59, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. On February 19, 1867, he moved in the House of Lords the second reading of the Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Prov

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australians have met with another defeat, their conquerors this time being an Eleven of the Marylebone Club and Ground. Only two days were assigned to the match, in order that the cricketers might have the opportunity of seeing the Derby; but the allotted time was quite sufficient, the club winning with seven wickets in hand well ahead of the clock. Kent and Nottingham contributed all the professionals who were engaged in the match; and two of the victorious side, Mr. Grace and Flowers, were members of the team which was so signally defeated by the Spofforth team on the same ground many years ago. The Australians were out-played at all points, but they regarded the match as a certain draw when the home side required 111 runs and had only 84 minutes in which to get them. But Grace and Shuter, and after them Gunn, hit with splendid vigour, and the runs were hit off with seventeen minutes to spare.

The Australians, let us hope, were no losers by the defeat of their representative in the Derby; and next day they went to Cambridge and began a match with the University Eleven. Cambridge has on many occasions presented a bold front to the Australian cricketers, and the men of 1890 have shown that they can worthily uphold the reputation of their University. They were out-generalled in the first innings by Murdoch, who placed Trumble in the position at forward short leg which Boyle "invented," and the fieldsman made four catches in that position; but thanks to the spirited play of M'Gregor, Woods, and Streatfield the total was carried to 189. The Australians replied with 361, the highest score they have yet made in the tour. Mr. Woods was of little use as a bowler in consequence of his sprain, and the bulk of the work fell on Messrs. Jackson and Streatfield. In the University's second innings nearly every body scored heavily; and when the stumps were finally drawn the Australians had an innings to play and 195 runs to get to win. Neither side, therefore, can claim any advantage; but the game must have been terribly slow at times or the match would have been brought to a conclusion in three days.

The only first-class county match which has, so far as the season has gone, ended in a draw was that between Kent and Nottinghamshire. It must have been a "Scotton exhibition" throughout, with the exception of Shrewsbury's masterly innings. Three full days consumed in scoring not quite 600 runs! Kent were hopelessly beaten, to all appearances, but George Hearne played a fine defensive game, and Notts were beaten at their own game by the clock. They declared their inning closed at a quarter to four for 157 runs, and Kent, wanting 229 runs, lost nine wickets in obtaining 98 of them. But, as we have said, the last wicket could not be captured, and Notts had to be content with a draw overwhelmingly in their favour.

Nottinghamshire have certainly, like somebody or other in "Lempriere," the secret of perpetual youth, which, being interpreted into cricket language, is that they not only supply colts to all the other counties, but they resurrect a man who played for them years ago, and who is good enough to score over a hundred when he is resurrected. True, the ground was that fast-scoring one of Hove, Brighton, and the bowling was that fast-scoring-off of Sussex. None the less, Butler's reappearance was a big success, and, in the language of the music-hall chairman, "Mr. F. Butler will appear again." Catches are as unevenly distributed as wealth. Hence it is a fruitful source of gossip that three men in two innings brought off 12 catches. The dauntless three were Hugh Trumble, the long short-slip, F. Walters, the nearly as long short-leg, and the short-slip Alec Hearne. Trumble's and Walters' eight victims were Cambridge men, and Alec Hearne's those of Yorkshire.

Gloucester have lost their fifth county match this season, that number, in fact, being all they have played. Middlesex have found a good bowler in J. Hearne to assist Burton and Mr. Nepean, and in the first innings he got the wickets of Painter and the champion and his elder brother. Mr. Nepean, however, was the most successful bowler, and but for Messrs. Radcliffe and Cranston's mighty hitting in the second innings he would have had a really remarkable analysis.

Derbyshire showed very unequal form in the match with Surrey. Thanks to the fine bowling of Davidson, they held a long lead on the first innings, and on Tuesday afternoon they were left with an innings to play and only 128 runs to get. But the Surrey bowling was too good for them, and they lost the match by 28 runs. Welter Sugg took five Surrey wickets for 44 runs, but Chatterton was for once unsuccessful. The Surrey men followed up their success by defeating Leicestershire after some heavy scoring. In Leicester's first innings Mr. De Trafford and Warren hit with great vigour, and in the second Warren, Wheeler, and Lorrimer (109) hit the Surrey bowling "all over the field;" but the Southerners had an enormous advantage on the first innings, Lockwood and Mr. Roller contributing 168 and 120 respectively, and in the end Surrey won by ten wickets. Mr. Shuter was not playing against Leicester, and is perhaps reserving himself for the match at Old Trafford to-day.

A far different rate of scoring was seen in the match between Yorkshire and Sussex at Bradford. The hitting here was quite in the Thornton and M'Donnell style, Yorkshire scoring 546 in less than six hours, and Sussex 545 in nine hours and a quarter. The Tykes then went to Stoke and played a two days' match with Staffordshire, and were again victorious. Brown (133 not out), Peel, Lee, Ulyett, and Moorhouse all scored heavily, and the innings was closed when seven wickets had fallen for 375 runs, Staffordshire being beaten by an innings and 137 runs. In their second attempt the Staffordshire men scored very well indeed against first class bowling, and they should not be discouraged by the result of the match but "keep pegging away." The greatly improved form which the Yorkshiremen are showing this season is a source of great gratification to their innumerable friends. Perhaps the lecture which Mr. Ellison gave to the players and their inconsiderate admirers at the close of last season has not been without a good effect.

Tempora mutantur et County elevens *mutantur* in the changing seasons. Yorkshire is the particular county that points the classic moral. I am not thinking so much of the six wickets defeat of Sussex as of the eight wickets defeat of Kent. The former was pretty well a foregone conclusion. The latter was anything but that, as the Kent men are, to use a phrase apter here than it is generally, doing yeoman's service this season. Yorkshire has beaten three of the so-called first-class counties, and thus far is at the very antipodes of its last season's position—is, in short, well ahead of the other first-classers. The motto of these might be, "We are seven," and I expect that Yorkshire will find some of them as obstinate as Wordsworth's stupid little girl before the end of the season.

It is odd that Sussex and Yorkshire should both bring out simultaneously a Brown colt. Of the two the Sussex youth appears to be the better bat and the Yorkshire man the better bowler. The Yorkshire Brown showed he can bat as well as bowl by his not out 135 against Staffordshire. "Against Staffordshire!" you say, with a note of astonishment. Yes; but to make over 100 against the bowling of boys, or of blind men even, means both hitting and defensive powers.

The weekly record compiled by the eminent statisticians seems to point to two conclusions. That the English batting and the bowling is, take it for all in all, better than the Australian. And that Nottinghamshire, despite Yorkshire's three successes, ought to be the best of the counties. In the 21 foremost batsmen, only two Australians figure, and they occupy the eleventh and the nineteenth places. In the 10 foremost bowlers, Turner and Ferris are third and sixth. As to the counties Shrewsbury and Gunn are first and third in batting, though I am bound to note that no other Notts man figures in the 21. Attewell is top but one of the bowlers, and is only just beaten by Sharpe, a Nottinghamshire man by birth.

Arthur Shrewsbury who still holds the pride of place in the batting averages, has an aggregate of 595 runs and an average of 66 decimal 11. Gunn and Grace are close to each other in the aggregates with 441 and 441 respectively, but their averages work out—Gunn 30·3 and Grace 25·94. Walter Read has scored 257 runs, average of 21·41; Trott 313 runs, average 24·7; Flowers 315 runs, average 24·23; Briggs 213 runs, average 15·21; Shuter 213 runs, average 19·36; Ulyett 334 runs, average 25·69; Hornby 340 runs, average 28·33. S. P. Jones, the Australian, has scored 86 runs in twelve completed innings. Mr. Key has made 66 in nine innings.

On Thursday, the day before the mail left, at Nottingham the Australians were to be set their most formidable task hitherto. They had to face Nottinghamshire on their own ground. If they bettered them the odds on Notts against Surrey in the return match next August will go up a point or two. And on the same day, also—the best Cambridge Eleven for many years were to make their first London appearance at the Oval.

INDIAN COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND.

Speaking at a meeting of the East Indian Association on June 6, Sir Richard Temple, M. P., said the bimetallists seemed to think that, if they could only have their way, Indian wheat would no longer be exported at such low prices and in such large quantities to England, and that the Bombay cotton mills would no longer be able to compete seriously with the manufacturers of Lancashire. Now he would like to point out that there were certain causes affecting both these great branches of trade and industry which directly effected the issue, altogether irrespective of the fall or rise in the value of silver in relation to gold. As regards the export of wheat, it should be remembered that, in the first place, the once existing export duties have been remitted; and, in the next place, railways, have been greatly extended between the wheat-growing districts and Bombay, and the route made more direct and shorter by several hundreds of miles. There was also a considerable reduction of railway rates, and the development and facilitation of traffic by the Suez Canal, and the construction of vessels specially designed for carrying enormous quantities, at very cheap rates. Further, a recurrence of bad seasons for several years in the wheat-growing area of Southern Russia greatly encouraged the export of Indian wheat; and India for the last ten years has been free from any serious famine, and the increased prosperity of the people has induced a corresponding extension of the area of cultivation, and the surplus for export was larger for almost every article of Indian agriculture. All these were material causes for the increase in the Indian export trade, irrespective of the medium of exchange. But the bimetallists, somehow, fancied that the great cause for it was the cheapness of silver; and it might be admitted to have had some effect. But they seemed to forget that if indeed by the success of their movement they could restore prices in England, and take away from the Indian ryot any advantage, real or supposed, of the present depression in exchange, the Indian ryot must participate in the advantages of higher prices. And if they exported largely at the low prices, what would they do when prices were high? Then, as regards the Bombay cotton mills, what were the leading causes of the prosperity of that industry? In the first place, the raw material was close at hand, and the Indian cotton spinners were under no necessity to bring it across thousands of miles of ocean, as was the case with the spinners of Lancashire. There was abundance of cheap native labour on the spot—cheap, that is, as compared with European labour. These two causes alone were sufficient to account for the prosperity of the Indian cotton industry. There were two other causes, of course, viz., the raising of capital in this country, and the purchase of machinery; but these the bimetallists could not remove even if their theory were in full operation. It would rather render the raising of capital and the purchase of machinery more difficult, because the industries of Bombay have to get their capital and their machinery from this country, and they have only silver to pay. Upon the general question, he might express the opinion that the bimetallists did not gain by their discussion in the House of Commons. They divided badly, and it appeared that the statesmen on both the front benches were very much afraid of any attempt to interfere with the relative value of the two precious metals. And not only were statesmen afraid to meddle with the relations of the precious metals, or to do anything which might cause material changes in values, but they would not look at a project which would affect the relations between debtor and creditor. Men who have contracted debts in gold could not be allowed to pay them in silver without an enormous shock to credit and to that confidence on which modern trade is based, and any attempt to legislate in that direction might occasion the most serious consequences to British commerce. And, moreover, statesmen foresaw a great political difficulty in the proposal of international combination to sustain the fixed relation of the precious metals. Supposing there were such an agreement, how long would it last? Supposing Germany and Russia came into the Bimetallic League, and then that there was a European convulsion and war? It would then become extremely important for the combatant nations to attract gold to their respective dominions, and they would be underi rresistible pressure to break] the international compact. Many leading politicians say, therefore, that the compact would be infringed, whether openly or secretly, the moment war broke out. And England, now the great holder of gold, and the principal reaper of the commercial advantages which accompany the position, would then be the principal sufferer, and would find her last state infinitely worse than her first. All these considerations had great weight with leading politicians in Parliament, and they made the case of the bimetallists almost a forlorn hope. For all that, however, he did not wish it to be assumed that he thought nothing could be said for the bimetallist theory. He certainly was not an advocate of it; but he was not wholly opposed to it. As a medium of exchange they might employ either metal or paper or obligations. But the excessive use of paper money was obviously objectionable, and even in the use of obligations there was a limit; so that the precious metals must form the leading medium of exchange. The production of gold is limited, the production of silver is more abundant; and the question is whether there is enough gold, or ever can be enough, to form the basis of exchange in the ever-expanding commerce of the world. Probably not. Silver, at any rate, must always play an important part in the exchanges, or otherwise the world will be short of supply in necessary means of exchange. And it might be fairly argued that to have one of the two necessary metals of exchange with a permanent value is a constant source of disturbance to trade by occasioning uncertainty of values. So, perhaps, it would have been better in the beginning of things to have had a general understanding as to the relative value, of the two metals. But we must take things as they are, and now it would seem that any attempt to tie the metals together would be a most hazardous experiment, which would probably dislocate the commerce of the world, and cause intolerable confusion in all the relations of trade. And, besides, if a ratio was to be fixed, what ratio would be taken? The general reply of the bimetallists to this question was that we must take some such ratio as at present exists. They say, "We don't care about silver being very low; all we want is fixity and certainty." But at the bottom of their minds, unconsciously or otherwise, it is to be suspected that there is a wish to raise the price of silver. But say, then, that a value on silver is fixed; say the rupee is to be worth 1*s.* 6*d.* in gold. But is that fair to silver, whose advocates are not without expectations that it will some day be restored by natural process to its old value? Why stereotype a low price which has only been current a few years to the prejudice of a rate which existed for generations? Bimetallism, anyhow, is full of endless difficulties. With reference to the elective principle for India, which would shortly come up for discussion in the House of Commons in connection with the Indian Council's Bill, Sir Richard Temple said it was certain that the case of the Mahomedans would have to be especially considered. The Mahomedans were now pouring in petitions to the House of Commons against the elective principle, and he himself presented an enormous petition from a most influential body, and there were many more on the road. To put the matter briefly, any application of the broad elective principle must result in swamping the Mahomedans by the Hindoos and naturally the old governing race, who have splendid traditions, associations, and memories in the country, would offer a stout resistance. And that resistance would be made use of by those in this country who are opposed to any application of the elective principle in India. He confessed himself not one of these, but as rather in favour of a system of popular representation. It appeared to him that if they were to have native members of the Councils in India, it would be better that they should be elected than nominated, and he did not anticipate any embarrassment to the Government from it. The native member of Council who is elected will perhaps carry greater weight and authority than one merely appointed by the Government, though, in justice to the governing authorities, he must say that, to the best of their knowledge, they select the most representative men for their nominees. But it must be admitted that there would be some difficulty in devising an elective system for India, and, among other things, there must be a special provision to secure proportional representation for the Mahomedans.

A special meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, June 9th, to consider the question of the amalgamation of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company with the North British Railway Company. One hundred and seventy voted that there should be no amalgamation as three railways from Glasgow to London was a public advantage. Eighty voted for the amalgamation.

From Vienna a correspondent telegrahps:—The lamentations against the increased armaments are continuing in the newspapers, and the remark heard on all sides is that it would be better for this Monarchy to have a few regiments less, and to strengthen its financial credit a little more. The country is overtaxed already, has no reserve war fund in gold like Prussia, and in case of war it would have to appeal at once to the money market. Italy has set the example of retrenchment to meet financial emergencies, and it is reasoned that Austria-Hungary might well do the same without impairing the efficiency of its really excellent army.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pretty claims at once that it is not pure.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registerer under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 11*s.* each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

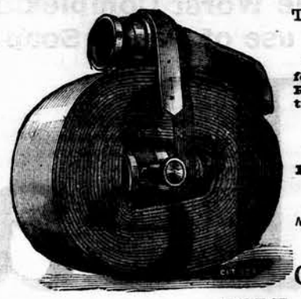
C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

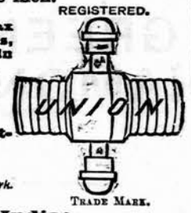
REGISTERED.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.



TRADE MARK.

Sole Agents for India:

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPOT,

194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout Ind[illegible]

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering walls, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

206, C[illegible] PORTLAND ST. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogue free on Application.

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRINT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 18 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & R. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE. CRAMP. COLIC. NEURALGIA. and DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod **Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose: { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST Anti-Bilious Remedies

D GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Pain, Indigestion, Epidemics, Fever, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.** 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

and all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

D GIBERT'S Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

GUENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOL BY ALL CHEMISTS

DE FRANCK GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 5 Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Arrie & Co; *Bombay:* Kemp & Co; *Calcutta:* Dumaine

WHOLESALE PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION

COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: **G. POPP, PARIS**

THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. AND POONA, Staff Lines.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Trade WW Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Trade WW Mark

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable firms in India.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!

PUNKAH-PROOF

HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

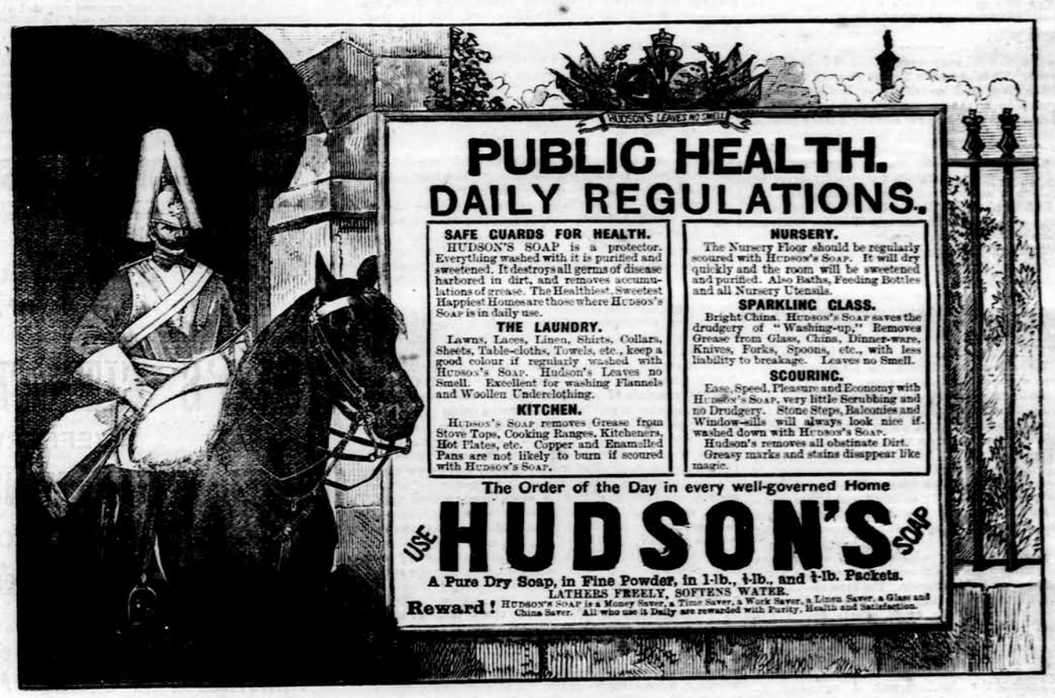
No. 6785.

LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF

STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.


HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL
PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harboured in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes Hudson's leaves no smell.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

Stephens' Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.